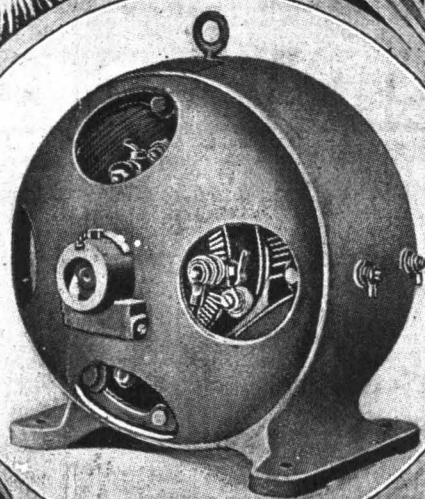
A decorative border of light bulbs runs along the top and right edges of the cover. The bulbs are arranged in a slightly curved line, with some bulbs appearing to be lit, emitting rays of light. The background of the cover is dark, with a large, stylized, light-colored shape resembling a lightning bolt or a stylized 'E' that frames the title and the date.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

JUNE, 1903.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

TOOLS

FOR

Electrical Workers

AS WELL AS EVERYBODY ELSE.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JUN 1903

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SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

At the twelfth annual banquet of the Board of Trade of Worcester, Mass., April 28, ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker delivered an address on "Some Phases of the Labor Question." Among other things he said:

When the time comes that wage earners cease to demand higher wages and employers will not, and, much more, when they cannot advance wages, progress in civilization has come to an end.

Again, employers must remember that advancing wages and shortening the work day greatly stimulate invention in order to keep the cost of the unit of product down and to still further reduce prices to the larger market.

These forces, seemingly destructive to each other, act and react as centripetal and centrifugal forces. While seemingly destructive the one of the other they are in reality not only desirable theoretically, but absolutely necessary to the safety of society. Where progress ends, retrogression begins.

The combination of several factories into gigantic corporations is only an inevitable step in advancing civilization. It must, in the working of inexorable natural law, be accompanied by like gigantic organizations of wage earners. The harm that would come to the country with the good that comes from gigantic combinations of employers can only be met and neutralized in the combining of the wage earners in equally strong organizations. The increasing and ever enlarging volume of accumulated wealth is necessary to a larger distri-

bution of wealth among wage earners and to the shortening of the workday, the increase of wages, and the lowering of prices to the masses. Through the proper distribution of this wealth, in the use of it by the masses of the people, we see the present incalculably increased sum of human happiness, as compared with the past.

The recognizing of organizations of wage earners is inevitable. To refuse them recognition is to attempt to turn back the hands on the dial of time. It is as futile and unwise as to attempt to relegate wage earners of to-day to the conditions of the past.

The changed conditions and methods of employers in producing wealth have necessitated changed methods and conditions upon the part of the employees in securing their betterment. The mistakes and wrongdoings of organizations of wage earners or of individuals in them, as of organizations of employers, have no more justification or excuse, but they have the same as have wrongdoings of other organizations that have always accompanied advancing civilization.

But to refuse to recognize a labor organization by an individual and by corporations because of its faults always and everywhere puts them in the wrong and leaves them defenseless before the public.

The resistance of large bodies of wage earners outside of labor organizations to being compelled to become members of them is normal and honorable, and they should be defended at any cost; but members of labor organizations only do as all of us do in trying to induce them to become

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members by honorable means. They are only doing as their employers are doing in the organizations of the employers.

Furthermore, rates of wages must be agreed upon for groups of wage earners. It is impossible for civilization to advance on any other basis. We must admit this has been the general practice for a third of a century. Wages, as well as longer or shorter workdays, are always made for groups of workers—not the individual—and necessarily so. It is impracticable for individual employers in any large industry to agree with individual wage earners as to daily wages. Do not fail to observe that wages are not primarily fixed upon the basis of the amount of strength and skill that is required in producing the results of the day's labor by the law of demand and supply.

Wages and the length of the workday are fixed upon the basis of the requirements of the social position of the wage earners. That is to say, the rate of wages is fixed in Christian communities by the amount of money required by the wage earner in each class by the consensus of opinion of all the people in his community as to the style of living he must maintain to keep his self respect in that community. This is largely made up of the opinions of other classes of men his daily work brings him in contact with. A determination to maintain the style of living of his class for himself, his wife and his children is what spurs each wage earner to fight to secure the wages necessary to buy the things the social position of his family makes necessary to it.

These conditions, as all of us must see upon reflection, are fundamental to progress. Wages are fixed upon the essential manhood of the individuals in the various groups of wage earners and not upon the efficiency of the group in projecting or executing work—the making of things. Wages are not fixed for any group of men simply as workers, as of mules and horses. As the principles of living taught by Christ are more and more needed, the wages of all workers have more and more approached a common level by raising the level of the lower waged groups. All nature struggles to equalize the lots of men in bringing the enjoyment of all things within the reach of all men.

If we make a list of a dozen classes of workers, the truth of this statement becomes apparent—for instance, the rate of wages of cotton-factory workers, woolen-factory workers, unskilled laborers, carpenters, machinists, printers, clerks, bookkeepers, teachers, clergymen, judges, and so on.

This, again, is shown by the fact that wages in the same occupations are always higher in cities, where the cost of living is more, than in the country districts, and higher in the larger cities than in the smaller.

To refuse to treat with the labor organizations, or to even acknowledge their existence, by employers, or by the organizations of employers, can in no case result in any permanent good in the present rapid march of civilization. It only makes discord in the army of God, and what is seemingly a success for a season can only result finally in the humiliation of the employers, as witness John Mitchell and President Baer.

Men will fight longer and sacrifice more for sentiment—what to them is a principle—than for substance.

I can say, after considerable experience as an employer, without strikes or their like for many years, and with the number of strikes and threatened strikes in other years, having a fairly good "hind sight," that strikes are in almost all cases avoidable, and in nine cases in ten it is in the power of the employer, rather than in that of the leaders of labor organizations, to avoid them and keep the rate of wages satisfactory and be on the most friendly relations with his employees.

We, as members of this board of trade, in memory of the great, liberal minded men who preceded us, in the interest of this city of our love, in the interest and for the security of the noble men in the great body of employers and, above all, in the interest of the most intelligent, honorable and skilled body of wage earners on the face of the earth, should make an exhaustive study of and assume some responsibility in solving these latter day labor problems.

A speed of eighty-two miles an hour for fifteen miles has been attained on the Midland Railway of England, with their new compound locomotives with a 350 ton load.

BRIGHT LIGHTS.

BY PUNK PIKER.

When Harry Sherman came to my office the other day his face looked like a pot of mashed potatoes with a couple of prunes stuck in for eyes. He said he felt like a plugged dime in a Chinese laundryman's cash drawer.

"What's the matter?" I said; "you look worried."

"Tell you the truth, I am worried," he replied. "This Electrical Worker is enough to worry anybody. Do you know," he continued, "that the members of the Brotherhood just rake me over the coals if they don't receive the Worker on time, and as I gave notice in April that the closing date will have to be on the third instead of the tenth, in order to handle the voluminous business, I am afraid I will not receive all the copy necessary to complete the issue."

"Why, don't let that bother you," I said. "Just send a marconigram to your friend Bill Jackson, and no doubt he can give you plenty of good material."

"You are absolutely off your controller," said Harry. "How on earth can I send a marconigram?"

"Well," I said; "lend me your spurs, and I'll climb the first pole and call Bill up."

Diving down into his immaculate white vest pocket, Harry pulled out his hooks, which I buckled on, and made for the first pole.

When I had reached the top I perched myself on an arc light and called to the operator to ring up Bill Jackson.

I had to wait at least ten minutes before receiving an answer, and then I almost fell off my perch when Bill marconied back "Who in the blankety blank wants me at this hour?"

"Why, it's Sherman," I replied; "and as to the hour, half-past eight in the morning is the best time of the day to have a little chat."

"Half-past eight!" Bill yelled, "why where do you come from! It's now only half-past five."

It just dawned upon me that Bill was in Chicago and I was in Washington. "Well," I replied, "don't mind the hour, but can't

you give Sherman a few pointers for the Worker? He is standing at the bottom of the pole like a lightning rod, while I am sitting up here on an arc light to let him know what you have to say."

"Yes," said Bill. "You remind me of artificial light, which is generally produced by raising somebody to a high temperature." I heard Bill laughing at his own joke, while I was holding on like grim death to keep from falling off. "Don't you know," he continued, "that, if the temperature of a solid body be greater than that of surrounding bodies it parts with some of its energy in the form of radiation. Whilst the temperature is low these radiations are not of a kind to which the eye is sensitive; they are exclusively radiations less refrangible and of greater wave-length than red light, and may be called infra-red."

"That's great, Bill," I called with delight; "keep her up."

"Well," said Bill, "as the temperature is increased the infra-red radiations increase, but presently there are added radiations which the eye perceives as red light. Look at your own nose and you have a different kind of infra-red radiations increased."

"Not quite so fast," I marconied back, as I heard Bill laughing. "You need a few new carbons on your motor; they are sparkling too much."

"Do you know," said Bill, "that the problem of the artificial production of light with economy of energy is the same as that of raising some body to such a temperature that it shall give as large a proportion as possible of those rays which the eye happens to be capable of feeling?"

"As an illustration of the luminous effect of the high temperature produced by converting other forms of energy into heat within a small space, consider the following statements: One hundred and twenty cubic feet of 15-candle gas will, if burned in ordinary gas burners, give a light of 360 standard candles for one hour."

"That's pretty good," I said, "but what's that got to do with the arc light I am sitting on?"

"You are right," replied Bill; "although the electric light can not compete in price with gas, as yet, it is in other respects so far superior that the cost has become a second-

ary consideration. The practical employment of electric light has, in fact, been completely solved, and as to its influence on public morality and safety, the chief of police of New York once said: 'Every electric light erected means a policeman removed.' Why, in the last twenty to twenty-five years over \$150,000,000 has been invested in electric plants in the United States alone."

"What was that he said about the police?" called Sherman.

"They can't sneak in the side entrance any more," I replied, which seemed to please Harry very much, and he felt satisfied.

"But," I said to Jackson, "you have not as yet said a word about the arc light."

"Well, I'll tell you," replied Bill, "as long as you are so impatient. It was Sir Humphrey Davy who discovered that if two pieces of carbon were placed in contact with each other, and a current from a battery of a sufficient number of elements was passed from one piece to the other, the current did not cease when the carbons were slightly parted, but the current passed across the intervening space, causing an intensely high temperature and consequent brilliant light. The pieces of carbon gradually burned away, the positive carbon being consumed more rapidly than the negative. When an electric current passes through a conducting solid body maintained at a constant temperature, the difference of potential on the two sides of the body has a constant ratio to the current passing through. This constant ratio is known as the electric resistance of the body at its then temperature. No such constant ratio exists in the case of the electric arc. If you increase the current passing between two carbons at a small distance apart, you do not materially change the difference of potential at the two ends of the electric arc. It is, therefore, not strictly appropriate to speak of the resistance of the electric arc: the appropriate constant for an electric arc is the difference of potential between the two sides of the arc."

"Good, good," I shouted, and while clapping my hands in applause, I lost my equilibrium and kicked in the globe, which splattered down on poor Sherman's head, just as he was figuring out the whys and wherefores concerning the last defeat of the home base ball team.

While this was happening Jackson, on the other end, made connection with a new storage battery, and continued:

"In ordinary practice with continuous currents the potential of the electric arc may be taken as ranging from 35 to 40 volts.

"If the current in the amperes be multiplied by the difference of potential in volts, and the product be divided by 746, we have the power used in the arc itself in horse-power; that is, the power effectually used in lighting."

"By golly," I said, "that all sounds pretty nice over the marconi, but how about the light of to-day?"

"I was just getting to it," replied Bill. "You see, although the electric light, which during the past quarter of a century has made such remarkable progress in industrial application, has come to us with the force of an inspiration, yet there is nothing actually new in our knowledge of the principles involved."

"Pretty wise guy," I thought to myself, but did not interrupt him by telling him so, and he continued:

"The only new feature in the case is the economical application of these principles. It is the power of producing a strong current of electricity at moderate expense which has aroused inventors to simplify and perfect the old electric light apparatus, and render it available for public use. In this direction they have succeeded admirably well, but there is still room for improvement, and I hope Sherman some day will get some of that \$150,000,000 for his invention."

"I will tell him that when I slide down this pole," I responded. "But what does the electric light depend on in these days?" I asked.

"The electric light," he replied, "as at present applied, depends on three facts that have long been known to science. One of these is the fact that a current of electricity sent through an imperfect conductor develops heat sufficient to raise thin metal to incandescence, and yield a brilliant glow. This is the basic fact in the incandescent lamp. A second, is that a current through a broken conductor will leap over the intervening space with a bright spark, which, if the current be powerful, may become a con-

tinuous arc of light. To this fact the arc light is due. A third and highly important fact is that the armature of a magnet, when moved to or from the poles of the magnet, has an electric current developed in it which may be conveyed outward over conducting wires. This fact is the basis of the economical production of electricity.

"It was in 1813 that the arc light was first obtained by Sir Humphrey Davy, while experimenting at the Royal Institute in London, with a battery composed of 2,000 zinc and copper couples."

"Were you present at that time?" I asked Bill in an undertone. "No," he said, "but our Grand Treasurer Sheehan was there and knows all about it."

I thought he would get mad at my asking the question, but Bill is one of those good-natured fellows who never gets angry.

"Many experiments have been made since that time," continued Bill, "but the first approach to success was made by M. Lodyguine, a Russian, in 1873, who received a grand prize from the St. Petersburg Academy for his lamp, which consisted of a stick of carbon in a glass receiver, in which air was replaced by a non-combustible gas, such as nitrogen.

"About 1877 the dynamo was invented, which solved the problem of cheap current, while the discovery of the Sprengle air pump rendered a far more complete vacuum. Many experimenters were busy, among whom Thomas A. Edison has ever since been a conspicuous figure. He first gave attention to the arc light, but soon turned his attention towards incandescent lamps, experimenting first with platinum. As this substance proved a failure, he finally selected a filament made of thin bamboo strips, and patented a lamp of this nature September, 1880.

"It can be well assumed that the final form of the incandescent light has long been attained. Future improvements must be in the use of light-giving substances that will be able to bear higher temperature safely. Along this line many improvements have already been made, and even in the manner of regulating the amount of brilliancy some patents have been granted."

"How about the principle of current producers?" I asked.

"That," said Bill "is another essential feature. The principle involved, although great improvements in the machines have been made, is practically the same. The only difference is in the mode of its application. Here in America the oldest arc systems in use are the Brush, the Weston, and the Thompson-Houston. Of the incandescent systems the Edison and the Weston have been the principal ones. The Western Electric, Fuller, Sperry, and several others have also been doing a large business."

"Bill," I said, "there are a great many electric lights in the United States?"

"Yes," he replied, "about fifteen years ago, when not in general use as now a days, it was estimated that about 300,000 incandescent lights were being used. To-day, I would hardly venture a guess, the figures would startle you. They are not only used on streets, in mines, in offices, stores and dwelling houses, but on railroads trains and ocean steamers—anywhere and everywhere."

"The electric light is all right," I said. "What do you think about it?"

"The electric light does not heat or vitiate like gas or oil; there is no smoke, no formation of unhealthy gases, no consumption of oxygen and in it we have the only light in use that does not, to some extent, poison the atmosphere."

"I am glad to hear that," I said, "and would like to have you tell me more, but this seat is not at all comfortable, and Sherman is calling me to come down. He is just as fidgety as ever, and there is a ball game on this afternoon."

"Before you ring off," said Bill, "I'd like to ask you to tell Sherman about my experience last night."

"All right," I said, "let's have it."

"Had a terrible night," said Bill; "hungry as a bear, when suddenly I spied a fine plate of flannel cakes. Of course, I got on the outside of them pretty quick. When I awoke this morning I found that I had chewed up about half of my blanket."

"That will do out of you!" I marconied back, in a hurry, and slid down the pole.

THE greatest pumping plant in the world draws five million gallons of water per day 387 miles to the gold fields in Australia.



Japan will soon have her first bicycle factory.

The average life of a railroad tie is seven years.

Brunswick, Ga., will have a \$10,000,000 steel plant.

Cement ties are replacing wooden ties on many railways.

There is a scarcity of machinists in the United States navy.

Germany is now manufacturing artificial camphor for the trade.

Lyman H. Howe is considered the pioneer of moving pictures.

Industry demands the discovery of new deposits of platinum.

In America more than 144,000,000 safety pins are used per annum.

A Wurttemberg concern exports 5,000,000 harmonicas per annum.

Forty-one steamers were turned out of the Japanese ship yards last year.

Last year one factory in France made 269 cannons to be used against hailstorms.

The first Union flag was unfurled January 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge.

The total outstanding of paper currency April 30 was more than \$1,500,000,000.

During the nineteenth century 200 ships and over \$30,000,000 were lost in an effort to reach the North Pole.

The Ansonia of New York is the largest hotel in the world, with 2,500 rooms and not a piece of wood in the building.

A Findlay, Ohio, man is the inventor of the Dixon Crematory bearing his name. This invention is now in general use.

The directors of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company have approved the \$5,000,000 loan and a \$1,500,000 stock issue.

The Russians are experimenting with a "water clad" battle ship which has an upper deck of cork and a second deck of armor.

The consumption of mineral water in the United States aggregates about \$18,000,000 worth per annum.

John Reid, employee of Lock No. 14, C. & O. Canal, made a record catch of five tons of eels within two weeks. This is considered the world's record.

The railway mileage in the South has increased 162 per cent within the last twenty-nine years, and its exports have increased 95 per cent.

Prof. Braun, of the University of Strassburg, has undertaken to heat a room in Munich by a flash light in Nuremburg, 100 miles distant.

The largest living man is 8 feet, 8 inches tall, and is still growing. He is twenty-two years old, was born in Russia, but is now living in Berlin.

The former Queen Regent of Spain was an expert billiard player and has beaten all the other royal and imperial experts in Europe at the game.

Railway wrecking cranes are now constructed with as high as fifty tons capacity.

The difficulty in damaging a war balloon in mid air was recently shown in Austria.

The imports of the United States from Germany were \$4,405,955 in excess of last year.

It is estimated that only 43 per cent of the powder explodes in firing the ordinary rifle.

The earning capacity of the United States steel corporation is estimated at \$500,000 per day.

Connecticut dollar watches are much in favor in Manchuria, nearly every adult carrying one.

Bicycling in China is increasing; the peculiarity of their dress makes the lady's wheel preferable.

In Oklahoma a mountain of granite has been discovered which is two miles long and one-half mile wide.

The greatest dam ever built for the protection of power is that built at Spier Falls on the Hudson River.

Los Angeles, Cal., boasts of having the smallest horse in the world, which is twenty-two and one-half inches high, seven years old, and weighs seventy pounds.

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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The first glass factory built in the United States was erected at New Albany, Ind., by Jean Baptiste Ford.

The photographic contest conducted by "Le Figaro Illustre," of Paris, was awarded to a New York concern.

Gas engines which are now being built with a 2,500 horse-power are likely to be doubled in capacity ere long.

A charter for three millions of capital has been secured for the construction in New York City of the fountain of Mercury, the original of which was intended for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

One thousand gallons of white paint are required to cover the exterior of the great dome of the Capitol at Washington; nine painters are engaged in the work.

The bean planting machine drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, fertilizes and covers them and marks the position of the next row at one operation.

Since 1862 over \$27,000,000 have been expended in the construction of thirteen hundred miles of levees along the Mississippi, of which the United States Government has contributed about one-half.

The average life of the locomotive on English railways is estimated at twenty-six years; France, twenty-nine years, and the United States but 18 years. The short life of the locomotive in the United States is caused by its increased work over that in the other countries.

Not only are American mowers, harvesters and hay rakes in use in all the farming districts of South Germany, but our smaller agricultural implements such as forks, garden and lawn rakes, hose, shovels, spades and hand potato diggers have also grown rapidly in favor and are now on sale in nearly every local hardware store.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, in their balance sheet of January 31, 1903, value their patent right at \$5,286,494. The cost for salaries and experimental work is nearly \$140,000, while the organizing expenses amount to about \$35,000.

It having been found that the meter is not a natural unit of measure, it not being exactly a ten-millionth part of a quadrant of

the terrestrial meridian, M. Gadot suggests that the height of the column of quicksilver in the barometer at a given altitude and temperature be taken as the standard.

There is now a machine for planting every kind of seed, cunningly designed, well built, and perfectly adapted to the work for which it is intended. It makes no mistakes, never skips an inch, sows no more thickly in one place than in another, and does its work with an intelligence which the ordinary farm hand could not be expected to display.

Official tests of the new army rifle were made at the United States barracks, Columbus, Ohio. The rifle is said to be greatly superior to the Krag-Jorgensen, being lighter, having a higher velocity and a greater accuracy. It is a magazine gun, five cartridges being carried in a clip. The bayonet is round, fits under the barrel and is released by a spring.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges in Russia and Siberia, of which Cossack soldiers are expert builders. They are built up of the soldier's lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are placed under the handles of a number of kettles, and fastened by means of ropes to a form of raft. Each of these rafts will bear the weight of half a ton.

Electric billiards is a new amusement of Parisians, described in Electricity. It is played on a table, in the center of which is a plate of some easily electrified material. The billiard balls are of compressed pitch, and the cue is a short rod with a cork tip prepared chemically. The balls being attracted by the plate adds greatly to the difficulty of making caroms.

The ancient tanner paid an expert high wages to guess at the contents of his hides when sold by measure. To-day an unskilled workman hands the irregular-shaped piece to a little machine that looks something like a table with a double top, which, quicker than the mind of the expert could guess it, reckons with exactness the square contents in both the metric and standard systems.

Within the last year, an industry of much importance to American paint manufacturers and dealers has sprung into existence near

Malaga, Spain. A rich vein of oxide of iron ore, known as hemitate—valuable chiefly for the manufacture of red paint for structural ironwork—has been developed. The production of hemitate in the United States has been falling off in spite of an increasing demand.

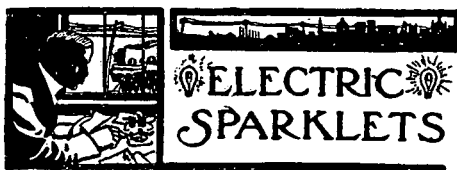
The reasons urged in explanation of the great number of persons killed and injured on American as compared with British railways are: We have more than eight times as many miles of road; Great Britain has but 9,000 miles of single track, while we have 176,000 miles; in Great Britain roads can pay interest on an investment in construction of \$200,000 a mile, but many American roads built to develop sparsely settled districts fail to pay an investment of \$70,000 a mile; heavy traffic in Great Britain justifies the expense of block system and interlocking switches.

Katatypy, the new method in photography is described as follows: "Over the finished negative is poured a solution of hydro-superoxide. This leaves, after evaporation, a uniform layer of peroxide of hydrogen. Soon the silver of the plate works upon this peroxide and produces a catalytic dissolution wherever there is silver, while in the places free from silver the peroxide remains. By this means an invisible picture of hydro-superoxide is produced upon the plate. This picture can be printed from the plate directly upon common paper, to which the image is transferred."

Professor Curie has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that radium possesses the extraordinary property of continuously emitting heat without combustion, without chemical changes of any kind, and without any change in its molecular structure. Radium, he states, maintains its own temperature at a point 1.5 degrees centigrade above the surrounding atmosphere. The quantity of heat evolved is such that in pure radium salt will melt more than its own weight of ice every hour, and a half pound of salt of radium will evolve in one hour heat equal to that generated by burning one-third of a cubic foot of hydrogen gas. Despite this constant activity the salt apparently remains just as potent as it was at the beginning.

Chicago is making a stand for an advance in housekeeping by the introduction of the "vacuum cleaner" as a substitute for brooms and dust brushes for the removal of dust and the accompanying microbes from the residence. The broom and dust brush stir the dust up, spread it through the atmosphere for better inhalation, the residue then being left to settle where it was. The compressed air method is no better, but is even worse. The "vacuum cleaner" is a method of sucking the dust out of carpets, curtains, etc., as they lie or hang, and conveying it through rubber tubes to an exhaust cylinder and thence to the furnace. Not only is the dust taken away, but fresh air is drawn into the rooms by the process itself. If it works as described it should be used in every household. But if of use in the home it is of course of greater service in the sick room, in hospitals, etc., where the germs of infectious diseases are more numerous. If we must live with the microbe constantly in mind we may as well go after him effectively.

A novelty that may come into use is a locomotive headlight that is a signal of possible danger, the object of the invention being to not only light the track in front of the locomotive, but also to project a ray upward and at an angle in front of the locomotive, denoting the direction in which the locomotive is traveling by the means of which ray a warning is given to the crews of other trains. It is also designed that this auxiliary ray shall be made the means of communication between trains by controlling the light with a shutter. Thus it will be an easy matter to transmit signals according to a predetermined code. In general design and appearance the headlight is much the same as that so well known at present. In addition, however, it has a tube projecting from the front and top at an angle, and supplied with lenses for the concentration of the light. The longitudinal axis of the tube is directly in alignment with the center of a reflector arranged below the light and serving to direct the light rays in the direction of the tube. This will, it is stated, indicate the direction in which the engine is moving at all times in the night, and prove an efficient safeguard for train crews. A shutter in the tube and manipulated from the cab makes possible the inter change of signals referred to above.



In New York City 12 hotels have 300 telephones each.

In Germany electricity has rehabilitated discarded windmills.

The first motor omnibus has made its appearance in London.

Wireless telegraphy is to be installed on the Dover-Calais cross-channel steamships by the Northern of France Railway Company.

German manufacturers are delivering incandescent bulbs to Spain at six cents each.

The combined output of 70 French firms was 1,200 electric cars during the past year.

An overhead trolley line is to be erected to connect Chili and the Argentine Republic.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is about to try their new 150-ton electric motors in the Belt Line tunnel, Baltimore.

Wireless telegraphy was successfully used in stopping the steamer Minnetonka in order to take on a belated passenger.

The new electrical traction station to furnish power for the underground railway in London will be the largest in the world. It is being built by Americans.

A New York engineer has invented an engine which is called the Hydroilogen Engine, and will furnish power to light 600 incandescent electric lights satisfactorily.

The outstanding capital of the General Electric Company is \$41,880,733.33. The factory plants are estimated to be valued at \$5,000,000. Their net profit last year was over \$10,000,000.

Reports from London inform us that Mr. Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., will sue Signor Marconi on the ground of infringement in connection with the installation in America of the Marconi system.

Thomas A. Edison, electrical wizard, is at work on a scheme for extracting gold from the "low grade" quartz gravel beds in Lower California, Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Mexico.

There is a platinum famine, and industry demands loudly the discovery of new deposits of the precious metal.

Tests show that the core of the Caribbean Sea cable is in perfect electrical condition and the rubber insulation uninjured, although the same has lain for more than 30 years at the depth of 1350 fathoms of water.

It is asserted that by the Draft-Williams method of locating ores by the deflection of electrical currents, not only can deposits be located, but that the extent and depth of the lode can be determined with an accuracy that is impossible with any system of prospecting.

The British postoffice telegraphic department has been experimenting for some time between Glasgow and London with a typewriting and electrical instrument which, attached at the receiving end of the wire, delivers messages transmitted by the Wheatstone system at a rate of upward 160 words per minute, typewritten in ordinary fashion on folio sheets.

In the Biela Valley, near Dresden, Germany, a successful test has been made of the trackless trolley. The advantages of such a contrivance may be easily understood, particularly as the trolley is so arranged as to permit the train to turn easily from passing vehicles or any other obstructions.

ELECTRIC FURNACES.

The electric resistance furnace made by Heraeus, of Hanau, Germany, depends upon the incandescence of a spiral of fine platinum wire. In an improved and cheapened form of the furnace the wire has a thickness of only 1-3,500 of an inch, and the glass tube around which the spiral is wound can be heated to 1,700 degrees C., this being as great a temperature as any tubes now produced can stand. Such furnaces are found useful for determining melting points, organic chemical analysis, and other purposes. In organic analysis the spiral of wire encircling the glass combustion tube is cut up into several sections, each with its own current connections, so that successive portions of the tube can be heated as desired.



A German invention in fire apparatus has recently been tried with success at Pittsburgh.

James Sargent, the inventor of the time locks for safes, is enjoying good health at the age of 87.

A London inventor is visiting this country to introduce an invention of pigskin for vehicle tires.

A leading engineer at Paris has invented an electric sprinkler which will water 12 miles of street an hour.

An Indianapolis, Ind., man has discovered a process for burning petroleum. The invention consists of a new burner.

A Michigan engineer is the inventor of a method for the removal of moisture from the material of which Portland cement is made by the marl process.

The bean-planting machine drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, fertilizes and covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation.

A Berlin (Germany) watchmaker has sold a mechanical time fuse for projectiles to the Krupp Company for \$500,000 and a royalty of 25c. for each device used.

A public exhibition of a new fire extinguisher was given at Dayton, Ohio. The extinguisher consists of a combination of various chemicals, and the test was successful.

An Ohio toolmaker has a process for tempering steel to such high degree as to enable him to shave long splinters off a wire nail without injuring the knife in any way.

A brickmason of Trenton has secured a patent on a grate which can be taken out and put in at will. The contrivance enables the use of coal or wood as preferred.

A base ball enthusiast has made application for patent on a new reflector which will turn night into day, in order that the national sport may be enjoyed after darkness sets in.

A new kind of armor plate has been invented by a Pittsburg man, and he is now making arrangements to have them test it.

Preparations are being made to show, by the aid of the cinematograph, at the St. Louis Exposition, twenty of the most distinguished painters of France as they work in their studios.

Another invention of interest to marines is an improved fog signal, by aid of which the approach and course of a vessel may be determined with accuracy and a collision avoided.

A Dayton man has invented a tobacco packing machine which is being tested at the Dayton Tobacco Warehouse. With it he claims to be able to turn out a thousand pounds per day.

The Russians have invented a submarine boat which they consider very efficient. A large space in the vessel is filled with water, above the heads of the crew, enabling the men to operate the vessel and fire torpedoes with safety.

Prof. Elmer Gates has completed an invention by means of which sweet-scented blooms are made to yield their perfume. Delicious essences are now secured straight from the blooming plant without injuring the flower from which the perfume is extracted.

The use of bicycles by the Chinese is increasing noticeably, and the possibilities of the market are limited only by the abilities of the Chinaman to purchase. On account of their manner of dress they generally prefer wheels designed for ladies.

The first effort to make steel by using electrical heat was that by Siemens in 1879. He designed for this purpose an electric arc lamp furnace, in which the arc was formed between coal and the metal contained in a crucible of graphite as electrodes.

Capt. R. T. Lawless, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, San Francisco, has invented the stellar azimuth, which was given a test on the flag ship "New York," of the Pacific Squadron, and, according to the navigating officers' report, the problem of position and course of a vessel was given with absolute accuracy, the factor of mental miscalculation being entirely eliminated.

INVENTS ELECTRICAL MAN.

"Cuthbert Ayre, of the boiler shops," said Frank Bruner, of the supply department, "who has been an original investigator along electrical lines for some time, has at last brought one of his inventions into practical use. He has constructed a wonderful electrical man, after the plan worked by Edison, by placing a storage battery in that part of the interior of the biped where it will do the most good, and which will furnish the necessary motive power.

"Besides this, he has gone the sage of Menlo park one better by an ingenious device set in the leg of the dummy, which guides him automatically anywhere as straight and as true as if the latter possessed both blood and brain. In his own home Ayre has already found the electric man simply indispensable in the saving of time and money. The family has been able with his help to dispense with the services of the hired girl.

"The electric dummy has been utilized, I understand, to bring the coal, chop the kindling, and, in fact, perform in a satisfactory manner all the out door labor classed as chores. In addition, it is sent on a flying trip to the grocery when the folks are out of some article, sweeps and dusts the house, and waits on the table. The dummy is now taking lessons in cooking and is reported to be making rapid progress.

"Mr. Ayre has not patented his invention, having an old fashioned notion that all inventions belong to the people, and are the property of everybody. He desires only to be known as a benefactor of the race, and wants no money or fame for his work.

"He is firm in the belief that the invention of the electric man will prove a boon to all the good housewives that have been placed at the mercy of the autocratic hired girl, and allow them to become independent of their whims and caprices in the future, by submitting the electric man. It will also be a blessing, he states, to the family in modest circumstances, who needs a hired girl and cannot well spare the money to secure her services."

H. C. Emery received a final allotment of \$40,000 for the completion of the 12-inch disappearing gun carriage.

WHEN YOU'VE GOT A RAISE IN PAY.

There's a lot of satisfaction when you've got a raise in pay,
And you whistle in a happy and self-important way.
You sort of feel like getting down and buckling to your work,
For it's rising now in value and is worth too much to shirk.
And you feel a little bigger and you hanker for the fray—
Sort of confident and eager—when you've got a raise in pay.

It may be just a little, but it seems to be a pile,
And you change your fingers over and you add 'em with a smile;
A little more to lay away, a little more to spend,
And if you're open hearted—why, a little more to lend;
And all the castles you have built for some far distant day
Seem to move a little nearer when you've got a raise in pay.

For the little extra money, however small it be,
Its the step between necessity and luxury, you see;
And all the rose-lined paths of ease you've hoped some day to win
Just smile at you as you pass by and seem to say, "Come in."
You spend it ten times over in your mind—but that's the way
A fellow has of doing when he gets a raise in pay.

Oh, it means you're worth a little more; you've not been wasting time.
It means you're on the ladder and are learning how to climb;
And you breathe a little deeper than you ever did before,
And you work a little harder and you think a little more,
For work is just a pleasant thing and life is light and gay
When you clamber up another round and get a raise in pay.

—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

A CHALLENGE TO THE SLANDERS.

The assailants of international trade unionism are in such a state of anxiety to strangle the "foreign agitators" that they are overlooking the first principles of British justice. The assaults are, to say the least, most cowardly, and if made as charges before any court of law or jury, would not hold water for ten seconds. By a rigid count, on twenty-two different occasions, in pastoral letter, House of Commons, Senate, Provincial Assembly, boards of trade and manufacturers' associations, have the charges venomously been hurled from ocean to ocean, by means of telegraphic press despatches, of "foreign labor agitators who come into Canada from the United States to foment strikes—to earn their salaries," "to paralyze Canadian industry in favor of that of the country these foreigners represent," and a dozen and one similar charges. One would hardly credit that the "brains of the country" who declare that "the workers not of the intelligent class," would make themselves subjects of ridicule by the "unintelligent workers," and that members of Parliament—Provincial and Federal—manufacturers, lawyers, et al, all making their "serious" accusations, and not in a single instance did any one of them cite a case, name a time, place, individual or any other circumstance where the said "foreigners" did any "fomenting," "strike ordering," etc., etc. It is a clear case of "beating against the winds." If the "honorable" gentlemen had cited one or more cases to substantiate their accusations, the Canadian public might take their arguments seriously, otherwise it can only be put down as a concerted "harrangue" and cry of "wolf, wolf," where there is no wolf.

International trade unionists in Canada issue a challenge to any of their antagonists to prove their charges by citing a single instance. If the gentlemen are, as they claim to be, men of business and intelligence, they will be specific in their charges.

The whole scheme is one of "fomenting" an active campaign against international trade unionism, one to work the legislators up to such a state of hostility that they would be willing to pass "any old thing" in the shape of a law to curtail the powers of trade unions. Following Senator Loug-

heed's fool bill to prevent international organizers coming into Canada, etc., comes one far more idiotic, suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade, which would make it a criminal offence to belong to any trade union not incorporated by the Dominion Government, and also provides that a strike could not be made by a non-incorporated union, and declares that all organizations or unions of workingmen should be local in composition, and in all cases so organized as to be amenable to civil law.

Again, we find in the printed Senate debates of April 29, in discussing Senator Loughead's bill, Senator Gibson says: "I think we should go still further, and prevent any international union whatever from being recognized in the Dominion of Canada. * * * We should abolish countenancing international unions of any kind."

Trade unionists are far from being anarchists and always have poohooed the idea of a "bloody revolution," and, while not taking any of the above "bill" or proposals seriously, yet nothing would force the workers of this or any other country to revolt quicker than laws that would rob them of their liberty and freedom and again return to the medieval days when men were the serfs and slaves of their "masters." The workers are everywhere condemned for utilizing the "brutal boycott" to enforce terms from manufacturers, but is this system any worse than using the courts of law for the issuance of injunctions for every petty imaginary grievance?

"Trades unions must and shall be incorporated," is the capitalistic cry at the present time. It will be a long time before Parliament will pass a law making it compulsory for trades unions to incorporate, and only then would they do so. As for their present reasons for not incorporating, the most vital one is that trade unionists have suspicions of the manufacturers that on every petty grievance their funds would be tied up in legislation, with appeals and re-appeals, which in the meanwhile would restrain the incorporated unions from using their funds for legitimate purposes, such as out-of-work, funeral, sick, and other benefits, which would work a gross injustice. Again, to be frank, the toilers of the land have little confidence in the vast majority

of the judiciary, and they fear that if they placed themselves in such a position points would often be strained in favor of the manufacturer, and the union assailed with damages which would deplete its treasury and almost make it impossible for them to continue business.

It has come to this, that the international trade unionist in Canada will at the present time have to hang together like one solid phalanx; if not, we might "hang" separately. Have no fear, "right is might," and the American Federation of Labor, which raised \$2,000,000 for the United Mine Workers in twenty-five days, still lives.—Samuel Landis.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Formal dedication of grounds and buildings at St. Louis, April 30, 1903; Exposition to open one year later, and to remain open about five months.

Approximate cost of the Exposition, \$40,000,000.

Amount raised by citizens of St. Louis, \$5,000,000.

Proceeds from St. Louis city bonds, \$5,000,000.

Appropriated by United States Government, \$5,000,000.

Appropriated for United States Government Building, \$450,000.

Appropriated for United States Government exhibits, \$848,000.

Appropriation for the Philippine exhibit, \$250,000.

Twenty-three States and Territories have made appropriations, as follows: Arizona, \$30,000; Arkansas, preliminary, \$30,000; Colorado, \$50,000; Georgia, \$50,000; Indian Territory, private subscription, \$100,000; Iowa, \$125,000; Kansas, \$75,000; Maryland, \$25,000; Massachusetts, \$25,000; Minnesota, \$50,000; Mississippi, \$50,000; Ohio, \$75,000; Oklahoma, \$20,000; Porto Rico, \$20,000; South Carolina, preliminary, \$2,500; South Dakota, \$33,000; Texas, private subscription, \$250,000; Washington, preliminary private subscription, \$10,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; Missouri, \$1,000,000; New York, \$300,000; Pennsylvania, \$300,000; Illinois, \$250,000.

Leading governments of the world have made or promised large appropriations.

Acreage World's Fair site, 1,200; value, \$15,000,000.

Washington University buildings used by World's Fair; cost, \$1,500,000.

Exhibits arranged in 15 great departments.

Education and Social Economy Building, 400x600 feet.

Palace of Art, 836x422 feet, fire proof; cost, \$945,000.

Electricity Building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$399,940.

Textile Building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$319,399.

Palace of Liberal Arts, 525x750 feet; cost, \$460,000.

Manufacturers' Building covers 14 acres cost, \$845,000.

Varied Industries Building, 14 acres; cost, \$604,000.

Machinery Building, 12 acres; cost, \$600,000.

Transportation Building, 15 acres; cost \$700,000.

Agricultural Building, 20 acres; cost, \$800,000.

Twenty-five acres devoted to live stock exhibits.

Horticultural Building, 300x1,000 feet; cost, \$200,000.

Forestry and Fisheries Building, 400x600 feet.

Mining and Metallurgy Building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$50,000.

Government Building, 850x200 feet; cost, \$450,000.

Special buildings for anthropology and ethnology.

Fraternal Orders Building, 80 rooms; cost, \$200,000.

Magnificent landscape effects are planned.

Beautiful fountains, flowers, shrubs and trees.

Hundreds of groups of costly original statuary.

Wonderful electrical effects on grounds and buildings.

Over 20,000 horsepower for Exposition uses.

Tournament of airships; prizes amount to \$200,000, for which a large number of American and foreign inventors will compete.

THE SO-CALLED DEAD LEVEL.

President Parry says that the unions have established a "dead level of wages," which places capable and industrious workmen upon a level with the incompetent and idle. The unions have done no such thing. They have in each trade fixed a minimum wage, and every trade-unionist who is sufficiently intelligent to "give a reason for the faith that is in him," can without difficulty defend the system. While no union member is permitted to accept employment at a wage less than the established minimum, no one is restrained from obtaining as much in excess thereof as he can induce his employer to pay. The superior workman as a trade-unionist is not complaining—the minimum wage was adopted with his approval and for his protection. The union rates the work, not the worker. Such positions as those of foreman and assistant, to which responsibility attaches and in which superior knowledge and skill are requisite, are, of course, rated higher than is that of journeyman. The union requires proficiency in its members, and it cannot discriminate nor undertake to grade them according to their various capacities; it can only fix a wage to which the average is entitled. This neither represses ambition nor clogs effort.

If each individual workman were permitted to bargain with the employer, the cheapest "cheap John" would fix the wage for the best, because, with all his vaunted solicitude for the superior workman, the employer would not hesitate to force him into competition with the most inefficient for employment at the wage the latter would be willing to accept.

Mr. Parry's plea for the superior workman is therefore suspicious. The union system is not different from that which regulates salaries and wages in the several departments of the public service. In that service salaries and wages do not change with changes in the personnel or vary with the varying capacities of individuals.

A great man occupies the White House; he is succeeded by a figurehead, but the salary of the President of the United States is unchanged. Illustrious statesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives receive the same salaries as are paid to their

conferees who are unknown outside their own bailiwicks. Justices of the Supreme Court, good, bad and indifferent, are paid uniformly. Each private in the Army or Navy, regardless of his merits, is paid exactly what every other man is paid.

This is really the "dead-level system," but does it rob men of their ambition or impair the service?

The same system prevails in the public service of every State. The public school superintendents, principals and teachers stand on "the dead level." The city of Mobile makes no distinction in point of pay between policemen with a faultless record and the one who has frequently incurred reprimands. The difference in the systems is that the superior union workman may hope to command a wage higher than the scale, but the public servant can indulge no hope of exceptional pay. Doctors, lawyers and some other professional men have adopted the modified system in the regulation of fees, fixing the minimum charge.—*Trades Unionist.*

CAESAR AT THE TELEPHONE.

Flushed with victory, Col. Julius Caesar left the scene of battle and hurried to the nearest telephone booth.

"Hello, central," he said; "give me Rome."

"A little louder, please," said central.

"Give me ROME!"

"Stand closer up to the phone, put your ear against the receiver, and speak in a calm tone," ordered central.

"Think I am going to climb into this thing?" asked Caesar. "You connect me with Rome or there'll be another magazine article provided for around here, with you as the central illustration."

"Here's your party," was the only reply.

"Hello!" yelled Caesar. "Is this Rome?"

"Yes."

"Gimme the palace."

The connection was made.

"Hello! Is this the palace?"

"Yes."

"Who is this?"

"Horatio Claudius, the messenger."

"Hello, 'Ratius. Know who this is?"

"No, sir."

"Guess."

"I can't guess. Who is it?"
 "Don't you know my voice?"
 "No. Whose is it?"
 "Aw, can't you guess who it is?"
 "Tell me who you are and what you want, please."
 "Well, that's a joke on you."
 "Who is speaking, anyway?"
 "Why, this is Caesar."
 "Sneezer?"
 "No. Caesar!"
 "Wheezers? I don't know any Wheezers."
 "I said Caesar."
 "Geezer? Who in the wor—" "
 "Caesar! C-A-E-S-A-R! Dadgum you! Can't you hear thunder? Julius Caesar! Me! It! The whole thing! Got it now? Understand who's yelping to you?"
 "Yes, sire."
 "That sounds more like it. Pretty state of affairs when I have to identify myself every time I want to issue an order! Nice state of things, I must say! Now, listen—" "
 "Yes, sire."
 "We've just won a great battle—" "
 "Great rattle?"
 "No. Confound your muckle-headed ears! B-a-t-t-l-e! Get that?"
 "Oh, battle. Thought you said—" "
 "Never mind what you thought. I'm doing the thinking for this community just now. We've just won a great battle, and I want you to put up a bulletin on the walls of the city where everybody can see it."
 "Yes, sire."
 "Better write it down now, so you'll get it right. Are you ready?"
 "Yes, sire."
 "Well, say, Veni, Vidi, Vici!"
 "Yes, sire; I have it. Beany, Bidy, Bicy."
 "No, no! Veni, Vidi, Vici!"
 "Sheeny, shiddy—" "
 "Great heavens? Were you never at school? Veni, Vidi, Vici!"
 "Oh! Weeny, Widy, Wici. I'll go and tell Mrs. Calphurnia—" "
 "Here! Wait! You haven't got it at all! I said Veni, Vidi—" "
 "I have it now. Clean eye, cried I—" "
 "Now, by the shade of Mars, this is too much! Out upon thee, dog. Would that my fist could reach thee, even as my voice doth! Back to the woods!"
 "Tell it me once again, and I—" "

"I'll tell you to—" "
 Here central broke in, asking:
 "Did you get your party?" "
 Then did the royal rage of the late J. Caesar manifest itself, and the telephone building was scattered over the plain, while the central girls fled shrieking for home and mother.
 And thus it was that the royal populace of Rome must needs wait until the slow feet of a messenger brought them tidings of the glorious victory—Chicago Tribune.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The signal corps boys, on a certain day,
 Were slinging the shocks in their usual way;
 The instruments buzzed and the messages flew
 Like the "ham" who is short when his board bill is due;
 The man at the "mill" was knocking them off
 As fast as the wheezy old sounder could cough,
 And was thinking some thinks not handsome in print,
 And the substance of which I only dare hint.
 But he thought of the honor, the glory, and more
 Of the things you don't find in the great signal corps;
 And one of his thinks got lodged on the spot,
 Where once there was greenbacks, but now there was not.
 And his head it grew hot, while his pedals turned cold,
 When his mind turned to thoughts of the way he'd been sold.
 For, of course, he'd supposed as the most of us do,
 That, once in the army, at least he could chew;
 And that though he'd be drilled, and be damned, and all that,
 It wouldn't be much of a job to grow fat.
 But he found a great change in the fancied menu,
 When first he stacked up against signal corps stew,
 And some things he would like on the bill of fare,

Seemed all the more wholesome since they
were not there.
He had found that his stomach, in the far
Philippines,
Was forced to put up with slum and baked
beans;
And having been some of a kicker before,
It was not to be wondered that those beans
made him roar.
There's many a snag in the telegrapher's
way,
And he's sure to get riled if you curtail his
pay.
And the cuss of a sailor is but mild in con-
trast
To the petrified language of a "ham" in full
blast.
Now the life of a "brass pounder" in these
evergreen isles
Is not one of roses and flapjacks and smiles,
And signal corps work is as hard as the rest,
And the man that can do it is one of the
best.
So, when the voice of the sounder took on a
new tone,
The man at the "mill" gave vent to a groan;
For bitter experience had taught him to
know
That tone meant more trouble annexed to
his woe.
But, true to his training, he betrayed no sur-
prise,
Though the tone of that sounder brought
tears to his eyes;
And, as swiftly, the message unfolded its
news,
He, as swiftly, got mad from his head to his
shoes.
As the meaning grew clearer, with each dash
and each dot,
So, with each added letter, our friend grew
more hot,
Until the hated word "student" from the
sounder was dropped,
And his mind turned to when commutation
was stopped.
Commutation, you know, is that wonderful
means
By which a signal corps man can buy his
own beans;
The munificent sum of six bits a day,
Makes it possible for him to "save all his
pay."
"If he'd listen to kindness" and "take good
advice,"

And not spend his money for cow juice and
ice,
Why, the first thing he knew, he could see
from afar,
A collector's commission on a sumptuous
horse car.
But, as usual with mortals, he'd a mind of
his own,
And the horse-car commission seemed too
high a throne,
So he squandered his six bits in riotous
ways,
And regretted his folly to the end of his
days.
For now came the pinch: The message en-
tire,
Which, by this time, untangled itself from
the wire,
Quite curtly informed him, in language po-
lite,
That a student would shortly increase his
delight.
But, strange to relate, the "mill" man got
worse,
And his every-day slang was replaced by a
curse;
And that curse was a beaut, a style quite
unique;
And that "mill" man continued till his
voice was a squeak;
And, though faint from exhaustion and weak
from the strain,
He rested a while, then he cursed it again.
A sailor may swear and take pride in the
thought,
That his language is picturesque and like-
wise is hot;
But the tar that could match this "knight
of the key,"
Would be worthy the full cost of admission
to see.
He cussed some in English, likewise in the
real
Old sulphur-hued language of haughty Cas-
tile;
Then he raised the thermometer some fif-
teen degrees,
By a few warm expletives in choice Portu-
guese.
He had just opened up his new brand of
Malay,
When the chief came around and put in his
say,
And the lineman, just back from repairing
the wire,

Joined in on the chorus like an oil tank on fire.
The teaching of students is the lowest of all
Of the depths to which any "brass pounder" can fall;
So, 'twas not to be wondered their collars grew hot,
When the orders were: "Teach them whether you like it or not."
A consultation was held and the question discussed,
In sentiments savoring strong of disgust;
And the general opinion expressed by the three,
Was one with which all operators agree:
That the student might enter the office at will,
But the knowledge he'd gather would sum up as nil,
And that though he might linger a day and a year,
The best he could do would be to pay for the beer.

A. C. L.

WARNING FROM A CHICAGO JUDGE.

Government by Injunction Denounced by Judge Murray F. Tuley.

"We will reap with the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown."

Such was the declaration of Judge Murray F. Tuley, dean of the Chicago circuit bench, recently, in commenting upon the injunction issued by Judge Adams, of the Federal court at St. Louis, directed against the officers and rank and file of union men employed upon the Wabash Railroad.

"I am not surprised at any injunction of any kind being issued," said Judge Tuley. "I regret it very much, because I believe the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown."

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad enjoining it from discharging any employee or from failing to pay such em-

ployees a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern when issuing such writs.

"We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are approaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the Government. It is time to call a halt."

WHAT IS TRADE UNIONISM?

Did you ever stop to consider what trade unionism really is, what it stands for, and what is its ultimate aim? If you have not, you can't spend a few hours more profitably than in studying this phase of social development. And the more you study it the more will you be convinced of the high moral plane upon which it is founded. It is condemned only by those who have not investigated, whose ideas upon the subject are clouded by ignorance. Prejudice, also, distorts and wilfully maligns anything that even suggests the unification of labor's forces. This prejudice undoubtedly affects the casual observer and prevents him from gaining a true knowledge of trade unionism, what it has done, is doing, and will do to solve the social problems of the day, and advance our crude ideas of existence to a higher form of civilization.

Trade unionism is self-help. It is the highest form of cooperative effort. Its ultimate aim is that complete individual liberty which can only be gained by concentrated action on the part of the units which compose society. It would prevent the strong man from taking advantage of the weak one, until the strong man refrains from doing so, not because he is restrained by law, but because it is wrong that he should do so.

Trade unionism stands for equality of opportunity. It would give the individual—every individual—a fair chance, by education and training to render useful service to society and guarantee to the labor the entire product of his labor.

Trade unionism stands for education. Education is the prime factor in civilization; without it no advancement can be made.

For countless thousands of years, labor, in its blind superstitious ignorance, allowed itself to be gulled and robbed through that lying absurdity, the divine right of kings. But education has dispelled that delusion and driven it out forever. Other superstitions—equally as absurd and impertinent—yet remain, but trade unionism in its new form and by its educational influence will drive them from the minds of men for all time.

Trade unionism is opposed to the pretentious claims of privilege. It believes that no man has a right to rule over or enslave another man, no matter how arrogantly the claim may be asserted. It denies the right of any man or number of men to own the earth or its natural resources. It says that the coal measures of Pennsylvania and elsewhere belong to all the people in spite of the pretentious claims of vested rights.

Judging from the material progress trade unionism has made in the past, it looks to the future with great hopefulness, and predicts a time when the great social inequalities that now exist shall exist no more. When idleness will be a disgrace and the most honored will be those who render the greatest and best service to society. When all the children shall share equally the joys of childhood and true womanhood shall find its highest incentive administering to its happiness.

That time is a long way ahead and can't be reached by a single bound. The way is long, and, as it has been in the past, must be paved by sacrifice, for as we are to-day reaping the good which the sacrifice of the past had sown for us, so we in our turn must sacrifice ourselves for the good of the future. Honest work and effort now not only improves present conditions, but it assures an assurance of our ideals in the future. Work then, for trade unionism—the solidarity of labor.—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

THE annual financial report of the Cigarmakers' International Union published in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, makes a splendid showing. The receipts during 1902 were \$781,933.90; expenditures, \$741,246.94. Benefits paid during 1902, 417,510.27. Cash on hand January 1, 1903, \$361,811.29. Benefits paid in twenty-three years, \$5,605,-083.55.

HE'S GOT A GRIEVANCE.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Through these columns I wish to ask if it were not the original idea of a union that the members should be each a help to the other; that we were to help each other in time of need; that when oppression came our wrongs were to be made right; that there was to exist a brotherly love, and by brotherly love we supposed it meant something noble—a feeling that would overlook little deficiencies—a feeling that would have a tendency rather not to run to the foreman with every little thing like a baby does to its mother or like a baby say I can't or won't work with such a one. There is a rule in existence called the golden rule. It reads "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." Is this brother perfect and free from faults? Let us see. Then again should there be pets in any organization? It seems to me were that brother attending to his business as he should he would not see or hear so much, unless it is his business to be spy. My thoughts are if this brother were to put on his granddaddy's specks and view his own acts, perhaps he would find "specks." However, a "word to the wise is sufficient." If there is a persistency in these actions there will be those who will not need to put on their grand daddies' specks to read his own name, for the type used will be of a very large size.

I will now close, and with my little rubber ball and tin whistle I hope to meet you soon again.

Yours fraternally,

PROF. B.

Trenton, N. J., April 3, 1903

"BE STRONG ENOUGH TO STRIKE."

The union that is strong enough to strike does not have to strike. Is your union strong enough to strike? It is not unless every worker within its jurisdiction is a member in good standing, and unless it has sufficient funds on hand to carry on a fight. Are you doing all you can to make your union strong enough to strike?

No, good reader, we do not want the union to strike; but we want it to be strong enough to strike.

As a nation we do not build great ships and maintain large armies because we want

to fight, or because we like to fight. If we did not take these precautions we would some day be annihilated. "If you would ensure peace be prepared for war," is as true now as the day it was uttered, and it applies as well to the labor union as to the nation.

The strongest unions have the fewest strikes. The union that controls every worker of a particular craft, and can draw a check for a million if necessary, will receive a very respectful hearing when it has a request to make. And if the request is reasonable it will be granted. Convince your employer that your union is stronger than he is, and your requests will seem more reasonable in his eyes.—Eight Hour Miller.

CONVENTION TOPICS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Under the head of Convention Topics I would like to take a few lines. I feel as though our Constitution is going to swing corners and have considerable changes made, and I think now is the time to do the discussing of such subjects we think wise to bring before the convention

One thing I think would be of great benefit to the Brotherhood is the classification of membership. I see No. 272 is going to inaugurate it in their local.

I am very much in favor of such movement, and would like to see it adopted by our convention. I believe every member of the Brotherhood should be classed in accordance with his knowledge. An examination should be furnished by the Executive Board in written or printed form, and after applicant has answered all questions to the best of his ability same shall be forwarded to the Executive Board for corrections and classification. There should be as many classes as the Executive Board sees fit.

As to wages, let the various locals set the scale. With the classification of members in vogue we can recommend a member on his ability in his branch of the trade, where now we can only say he is a member in good standing and has served three years at the business.

It will also serve to a great extent in solving the "cub" question which is troubling lots of our minds.

There is room for considerable discussion along this line, so let's hear from the Brotherhood. How do you like it?

Fraternally yours,

PRESIDENT LOCAL UNION NO. 72.

Waco, Tex., May 21, 1903.

TO THE BOYS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

While in Dallas having a good time, I ran across one of the boys, who gave me a Worker, which I was glad to stick down in my pocket and carry home to read. Dick, if you have another to spare remember me. The I. B. E. W. is a grand order, and has increased wonderfully since I was a member. Keep the good thing going, boys, and do everything you can for the good of the order. Remember those wives, babies and sweethearts.

Ben Holt and Kid Reynolds come across with a few lines. It is pretty lonesome here in a good-sized dog shanty pounding brass.

J. W. Moore, of 194, show your colors.

Boys, while in Dallas I talked I. B. E. W. to two or three nons, because I would like to see the order rank up in G.

I will go in for a little hay now. Good luck and best wishes to the grand old order of I. B. E. W. from an ex-gainer, now a hobo operator, and got the credentials, too, boys. "St. Louis Division No. 2, Certificate 621, O. R. T."

"SLIM" or A. H. BARNETT.

P. S.—To Ben Holt: How is the red vest and the ladies? You should be with me; I could show you a good time among some of them; good coin and all kind of black dirt.

"SLIM."

CARROLLTON, TEX., May 25, 1903.

USE OF ELECTRIC CRANES.

In a recent report to the State Department, Commercial Agent Harris, at Eibensstock, says that electric cranes have become indispensable in shipbuilding, and also in the transportation of merchandise. Hand cranes were in use in German shipyards and on the harbor docks a few years ago. These were followed by steam cranes, and today electric cranes are not only in use on shore, but many of the large German passenger steamers are fitted with them.

It became necessary to build cranes of enormous size and strength so as to move large pieces of armor plate, heavy machinery, smoke stacks, and boilers from the dock on shipboard. One of the largest cranes of this class is in use in the harbor of Kiel. It is made so that two of the largest vessels can steam up on either side for the purpose of exchanging or unloading cargoes, and can lift fifty tons at a time. The machinery is set in motion by electricity.

JUN 1903

Letters from Our Local Correspondents.

Local Union No. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For the month closed it gives me pleasure to report great progress, so far as this local is concerned.

The Confederate reunion has just concluded in our city. It was a gala affair, the scenes attending it were amusing. There were people from all parts of the world here. Some of them had never seen an electric car before, and did not know how to get in or out of one. Some arriving as late as 2. a. m. would be so worn out that they would fall on their grips and in less than two minutes be asleep—any old place would do. They were simply taken up with our parks and pretty girls. And the sponser; oh, oh, the linemen were falling on their faces to them.

We had a short visit from Brother E. L. Newman, of Local No. 123, of Wilmington. He has but one leg, but is a good man and we wish him good luck for all time to come. Brother Newman left for Beaumont, Tex.

The brothers of Local No. 4 coincide with you in your suggestion to bond the officers of each local. "A stitch in time saves nine." Any surety company will bond them for a small cost to the local. Already this local has had the treasurer and financial secretary placed under bonds. It not only protects the locals, but also the Brotherhood.

At the last meeting two new applications for membership were read and accepted.

The boys out on the road are showing the others the fallacy of being without a card, and we have lots of promises.

Yours fraternally,

R. L. REILLY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 14.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Pittsburg is about the same old place. There has been quite a lot of work here since the Pennsylvania cut the Western Union wires down. All brothers are working at present.

In case a man comes along with a good

paid-up card, if there is anything doing we always try to land him, but he must show us the green goods; if not, he has to keep on traveling.

We have with us Brother Burke, from Philadelphia, running a gang here for the Western Union Telegraph Company. I wish we had a lot of foremen like him.

Brother Smith is running a gang for the Western Union, and he is O. K.

Brother Maurice Donohue is back once again with us in Pittsburg.

We hear there has been some trouble in Cleveland, but don't know what it is.

I hear that Brother Shafer is running a gang in Steubenville.

By the way, our lost brother came back again. He is one of the best we ever had in 14. He has always been a man, and when he ran a gang he always treated his men white. His name is Mike Cunkle.

Brother Pearl Dye is still working with the Federal.

Brother Mike Joyce took a gang to Du-bois, Pa. We all wish him the success which he deserves. The poor brother has been crippled up pretty badly.

Billy Bowles, of No. 20 New York, is running a gang for the Federal, and has all union men.

If our other brothers around Pittsburg would take the same interest that some do we would not have much trouble in making all jobs union.

By the way, I want to tell the press secretary of Altoona, Pa., that No. 14 was doing no knocking against their local or any of their members.

I think it is the duty of a press secretary to write and let all locals know what is going on in his town. We have had brothers to come here and stay two months before they could get a traveling card. One came here from Altoona, and has been here for three months, and never has been inside of our local. He told us that he has written for his card two or three times. That is the fault of the secretary, for all brothers are supposed to turn in their cards inside of thirty days. So if any secretary has an feeling toward a brother he should turn it

over to the president of the local, and he will attend to it at once. I am not alluding to one local, but to all. What do we take our obligations for—not to fight and quarrel between ourselves.

The weather has been awfully dry around Pittsburg, and you can have an idea what that black smoke is around town.

Brother McCord has left us for California. Treat him right wherever you meet him, for he is O. K.

Brother Swope is going to take a gang out to-morrow, and I guarantee that all the men will have to show cards, for Louie is O. K.

Brother William Donahue is running a gang at Butler for the telephone company. We wish him success, for we know he will not work any men without cards.

That will show you, brothers, that No. 14 is getting back on her feet once again.

Brother Walker is working again; he has had a pretty sick spell.

Brother Lynch will be out in a few days. We will be pleased to see him around town again.

Brothers, I have told you about all I know.

The trial of the Western Union foreman will come up the 1st of June. I would like to say more on this subject, but I hardly think it is proper to do so.

Brother Thompson is having little troubles of his own with the tickers.

Brother Billy and I still have our own little fights, but as a rule when two of a kind get together they make things very interesting.

The labor carnival is going to be a great surprise to Pittsburg, and we will get a percentage of all money taken in. The money will be put away in the treasury to build a union temple big enough to hold all locals in Pittsburg and Allegheny. So you see Pittsburg has a move on herself, too.

I advise all brothers that are working not to throw up their jobs to come to Pittsburg. The Light Company is paying \$3 a day for ten hours in Pittsburg; the Light Company in Allegheny \$3 for nine hours; the P. and A. \$2.75 for nine hours; the Federal the same; the Philadelphia Gas Company \$2.50 for ten hours; the Standard Oil the same; the Pennsylvania Railroad from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and board, but it is not their fault.

Brother Reed is having his own trouble out in the woods among the farmers. He is "swelled up like a poisoned pup," and when his girl sees him she won't recognize him. But never mind, Jack, old pal, you will have a roll by the time you get back.

I would like to hear from Brother Henry Hat. My address is 1204 Webster avenue.

Our business agent is working hard in the interest of our local, and if he don't land the outsiders it is no fault of his.

Our convention is drawing close, and I hope the small locals around the country will send their best men—likewise the large locals—and when they get there do their duty.

I send my best regards to all the officers in our local; also to our Grand President. No. 14 sends their best regards to one and all. I remain

Fraternally yours,

H. H. HICKS,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 15.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For some time No. 15 has been in the Worker as being located in Hoboken, which is incorrect, and I should have notified you that we meet at No. 331 Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, which is very near the center of distribution of Hudson County, our territory of fourteen miles, until changes come, as they will have to with improvements that are steadily marching forward in the proper classification of labor.

I forgot to let you know in the previous Worker of the demise of Barney Battles, which was from natural causes. Too bad he was in arrears, as we all are more or less negligent in that respect, which should not be, if possible to avoid it, as death is so close to us at all times. He was, as all who knew him in many States, O. K., from his heels up. May his troubles be over and his soul soar higher in the Good Master's keeping.

There was a young man in the heyday of his youth, twenty-five years of age, one George Watson, taken suddenly from this world while on top of a 60-foot stick in front of Armbruster's Schuetzen Park, Greenville, Jersey City, and a sad feature

of it was that his brother Tom was foreman of the gang when he got the fall. Poor fellow, he was one of the few that are not with us. But we all extend our sympathy in cases like this, as we don't know when the call will come to our own door.

The members are attending meetings good, and plenty of new ones are coming in our magnetic field. Open meetings at intervals, smokers, and a good time are beneficial financially. Some of the bloods can't get around very regularly, as we are having California weather here, and we are pretty well scattered around the country. I think some of them delay somewhat in some of the distant irrigation parlors until time runs past them, and 6,600 can't get them in time enough.

I wrote in one of the previous Workers on mixed locals, and have noticed what other press secretaries have had to say. I had quite a debate with one of our ardent and earnest brothers on the subject, and I think he has gone me one better—that is, classification of our trade and issue a transfer system, which can be well settled at the next convention, as it is well settled that it is going to be at the inland salt sea. What was done at the last was done well, but we will have to improve on our successors where possible. No doubt there is need for some, as I notice that the press secretaries, North, South, East and West, have the same voice as to Brotherhood. Have traveling cards standardized, so that wherever a brother shows up he will be used as such. I know of numerous cases of other trades of traveling union men with cards and credentials that don't have a good word for the greater city of New York. No matter how near a local is to this great city, or one or more in it or from it, they should work in conjunction with it, and not be sub locals to it, as is positively known to be so. Live according to and do not deviate from the constitution. That is what the laws are for and not for ostracism.

M. C. DOWNES,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 38.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The star-spangled banner is the symbol of the American nation, so the union card is

the symbol of unionism. Our working card does not only signify that we are members of a union, but it has a deeper and far more important signification. It stands for the brotherhood of man; it stands for all of those principles which are advocated by unionism—for all of those principles are absolutely necessary for the elevation and betterment of the workingman. Individualism is the reverse of these principles—it is really non-unionism. It may be defined as I—myself (a knocker). Suppose all men would put self above everything else in life what a dreary world this would be. We would have competition on every side; poverty and degradation would mock us. The union card stands as a protest against all this—it is the symbol of brotherly love. The union card heralds the dawn of a new and happier state of society.

When we ask a man the old familiar question, "Have you a card?" we are in reality asking him to tell us if he is in favor of the advancement of the workingman. Do you desire to see every workingman's life made happier? Are you helping your fellow man to receive more pay and reduce his hours of toil? If you have a card you are; if not, you have no place in the world of labor. Show me your card and I will tell you what kind of a man you are.

The moment you take the vows of unionism you discard all thoughts of individual aims and hopes; that is, you swear that you will work for the betterment of your fellow man, and that you will make every man's struggle your struggle and that you will forget all about yourself in the battle for the evolution of the workingman. We have a standard which tells us whether a man belongs to a union because he believes in its doctrines, or whether he carries a card because he is forced to in order to hold his job, and this standard is "attendance of meetings." Here is where we measure your unionism. Come up, brothers, and show your colors.

Brother Edmonds came up to the meeting and gave us several very fine selections on the violin, and we showed our appreciation by recalling him again and again. It is not very often that you can find a wireman who can play the classics like Brother Edmonds.

We regret to say that the sick list among our members is the largest in the history of

our local, and we earnestly request our members to do their duty to these sick brothers.

As was anticipated, Brother Thomas Moore was elected to fill the highest office in the gift of the local trades organizations. We desire to congratulate President Moore, for we consider it a high honor to have one of our members elected president of the United Trades and Labor Council.

In spite of the local trouble among the building trades work in our line is still plentiful.

The committee on the revision of the by-laws for our local made their report in full. It is one of the best and most efficient set of by-laws ever drawn up for our local. Every member is expected to become acquainted with the same, as many new resolutions have been adopted. We will demand a rigid enforcement of these by-laws. Ignorance of the law is never accepted as an excuse for their violation.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY S. COYLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 75.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am glad to say our meetings are being well attended, and we have a very comfortable hall to meet in—just the place to spend a social hour.

Brother Dickerson has been acting business agent for the past ten or twelve days, and has done excellent work, by bringing in thirty applications last meeting night. I might say a number of the applications came from a certain electrical company doing business in this city who never had respect or favor for union labor. All the employees except one have made application, which shows that the brothers of No. 75 are pushing things along, and we expect to see the craft thoroughly organized in Grand Rapids before long.

The linemen and inside wiremen played a game of ball not many days ago, and the score showed that the hikers can handle the mitt as well as the hooks, for they beat their opponents very badly.

I would like to ask what has become of No. 79—are they still on earth? Wake

up, Whit, and let us know what is going on. Remember me to all the boys.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. HULL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 79.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is very quiet here at present. The Bell don't seem to be adding any new men, although they are putting in a lot of new subway. They have also run quite a lot of aerial cable.

J. L. Crouch has about thirty men rebuilding toll lines for the Bell.

Brother Whitney has left the Bell and taken a position with the Home Company. Brother Bert Fry has taken a traveling card and gone to Cripple Creek, Col. Brother Ostrander has also left the Home Company and gone to Ohio. Use them good, brothers, for they carry the emblem.

Local No. 79 added two more to her membership May 4, and has lost two of the best officers she ever had—John Walsh, financial secretary, and Charles Brand, treasurer. Their places were filled by V. S. Whitney, financial secretary, and John P. Hayes, treasurer. Brother Walsh and Brand both sent in their resignations. Brothers Walsh has gone to till the soil, while Brother Brand has taken a position with Olmstead & Co., inside work, in this city.

We have Brother Timothy Cronin, from Local No. 20, working with us.

Wishing all locals success, I remain fraternally yours,

JAS. WALSH,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 114.

TORONTO, CAN., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is my duty I will try and let you know what is going on in Toronto.

I hope that all the brothers know that the plumbers and fitters were trying to take away our conduit work, and when the American Federation of Labor met here in April we had that grand old speaker, Brother Sherman, here to fight for our rights. He fought like a hero on the floor and successfully combatted any argument

the plumbers advanced against him, for we are in the right and shall win.

We are looking for a little assistance from our grand office for the fighting we had. There were ten or twelve men on strike here for a couple weeks, for they would not work on a building where the work was installed by plumbers, so all the brothers can see why we ask for a little assistance, for what is our fight is yours, and if we lost this fight here the plumbers would grab for it elsewhere.

Work is very slack here, for there are fourteen hundred carpenters and laborers on strike for the last month, and no chance of a settlement, so you see all buildings are tied up, and so a lot of our boys are leaving own.

Wishing all brothers success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. J. BATE,
Press Seretary.

Local Union No. 130.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since No. 130 has got the helper matter on the line we are able to have a meeting once a week and a good attendance.

We had considerable talk last meeting about members in arrears. Some were in favor of expelling one and giving others a chance, so I made a motion not to make flesh out of one and fish of the other; that a committee be appointed to wait on those brothers who are in arrears and explain to them the need of their coming up to the meeting, and they promptly placed me on that committee. I have seen five, and had a talk with them, and they told me they would be at the next meeting. Now, I am not in favor of begging any one to belong or keep up with our union, still it is a case where if the good of the union is not shown them they get a little back and neglectful. For my part I believe a great deal in the good of the union, and think where it is possible we should have good things going on under that head. Keep it alive, stir up interest, and not have too much firing at cross purposes, as many union meetings do. Our strength, in this way, can be brought out, and we will be able to do more good for each other. We have now in

this town three locals, and I have never seen a member from any other local in our meeting hall since last October, nor have any of our members been to any other hall. It does seem to me that this is very poor brotherly love. I expect to visit the other two the coming month, and try to entice others to come to see us. I believe I am in error—they did meet each other to bring about the ball for the first of the year. Let us hope, in the near future, to be able to get so close together that we will be able to tell what is going on in our own town.

There has always been a bad feeling between No. 130 and No. 4, which would be a mighty good thing to get rid of. A great many do not understand the obligation which they take, and therefore do not live up to it in its full sense. There are a few who may think I am stepping on their corns on purpose, which may or may not be; so be it.

We should send three or more delegates from here to our next convention, with instructions to get us representation on the Executive Board, and bring the next convention to New Orleans—the city of conventions, as has been demonstrated in the last year, and also teach our backward tradesmen the true use of unionism.

Excuse me, dear editor, if I transgress too much on your space, but these are a few of the things which are near and dear to me.

Brother Ed Taylor, of Local No. 4, gave a cheap guy conductor a good drubbing for insulting his wife while on a car during the reunion of the U. C. V. in this town last week. Judge Hughes fined the conductor and Brother Ed got free, for "he was sho' right."

Things, from a working point of view, are not looking as bright as they should.

The forming of the Inter-State Electric Company has not made any great strides toward making work, but I understand they expect to do a great deal of work for the Latin-American country in the way of construction—Cuba, Porto Rico, and Central America—which, let us hope, is correct.

Well wishes to all locals.

I am yours, respectfully,

P. D.

Local Union No. 139.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The local has had two sad experiences the last month. The first was the death of our president, Brother W. S. Hogsett, who was taken sick on Tuesday morning and taken to the hospital, and died the Thursday following of pneumonia.

The funeral was held Saturday, May 16, at his late residence, 206 West Second street, after which the body was taken to Cortland, N. Y., for burial. About forty-one of the members of the local went to the funeral. Dr. Henry of the First Baptist Church officiated. The officers of the Elmira Telephone Co., of which company Brother Hogsett was foreman, attended in a body.

The week following this sad case Brother Kelley fell from a pole on East Market street to the ground, about 40 feet, and received a fracture at the base of the skull, and is at the hospital, and at last reports was doing as well as can be expected, and there are hopes of his recovery. Brother Kelley was at one time foreman for the Eastern Construction Co., who built the Elmira Telephone Co. line and exchange here.

The local is now preparing for Labor Day, which will be held here, and the surrounding cities and towns will join with us.

Brothers McWorden and Smith are now located in Binghamton, and may they have good work.

Brothers Costello and Wheeler and Sutphin are at the Lake this week working on the electric tramway.

Yours fraternally,

H. D. PITCHEN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 147.

ANDERSON, May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The strike between Local 147 and the Madison and Delaware Telephone Company is all settled, after six weeks' hard fighting.

Linemen in Madison County get \$2.75 per day, except the Central Union gang, and the next step will be to hand them a bunch just like we did the Madison and Delaware Company, but from all indications

I believe they will pay it without any trouble.

I understand Indianapolis (No. 10), and Cincinnati and St. Louis are all out on strike, and linemen are flocking in here like geese going South to winter.

Brother Prescott is in this little city, and has got one of those \$2.75 per day, nine hour jobs, and says it is the best job in the State, and to be honest with you, one and all, I don't know of anything better myself.

Saturday is Decoration Day, and I wish I could get all these fixers of 147 lined up, each with a bunch of flowers, and march them all to the cemetery and there pay our respects to the late Brother Will H. Cook, who was murdered (or thought to have been) last October. He had no parents or relations, except one brother, and if I remember right, there were twenty-five linemen, the minister and the undertaker, and a few other friends marched slowly and quietly to the cemetery and laid him away nicely.

I got a letter from Indianapolis the other day asking us to send a delegate to the State convention at Indianapolis the first Sunday in June. I think we can get a delegate, as it is only thirty-six miles away.

While writing in walked little Duke Cole, commonly called Butch. I met him in Ogden, Utah, and about six months later in Houston, Texas.

Local 147 must wake up and prepare to send a delegate to Salt Lake City to the annual convention.

Brothers J. T. Griffin and Ed Farrell secured a little job the other day over in Illinois somewhere, and hurried out of town. We hate to lose them, but I suppose we will get two good men to take their places.

It is too much to write to give you a full copy of our agreement with telephone company. But anyhow linemen get \$2.75, foreman \$75 per month and trouble men \$65 per month. Nothing but union men to be employed. Time and a-half for overtime and double for legal holidays and Sundays, and so on.

I guess I had better bring this to a close, if you will find a place to put it in the Worker. Good-bye.

Yours fraternally,

EDGAR LINDSEY,
Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 151.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 26, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

The President of this great country has been with us, enjoyed himself and has gone his way, and I can say without bragging that we gave him a good time while he was with us.

The electrical illumination and decorations were something grand, and kept the Brotherhood busy for a while, but work is slack now. It is with regret that I have to report the death of Walter Shelton, who had a card from Local 73 of Spokane, Wash.

He was working on a pole amongst the telephone wires, and is supposed to have reached his hand up against the light wire which was only about thirty inches from the telephone wires, and was electrocuted, receiving burns on the head, hand, and a large one on the side of the leg.

We have had a strike on with the American District Telegraph Co. for several weeks, but it was satisfactorily settled to-day.

Local 151 has her charter open for the month of June, and we have a big batch of new members to initiate in June, when we will have a grand time. We hold our picnic on July 12, and hope to have as good a time as at our last one. There will be all kinds of games, such as the wood walkers like, also gate prizes galore, and we extend an invitation to our sister locals to attend and help us make it a day of pleasure never to be forgotten.

Any brother knowing the whereabouts of Harry Merkeley please notify the financial secretary of Local 151, and oblige

Yours fraternally,

F. J. NEWMAN.

Local Union No. 156.

FORT WORTH, TEX., May 29, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

We have bettered our local some since our last letter. We made demand on everything that used a fixer. All the shops came through for \$3.50 per day with eight hours.

The new company (Jones & Winter) compromised for \$2.75 for nine hours, store-room job, and everything has to have a card even unto the grunts.

The Light came across, except the Fort Worth Light and Power Co., and they are on the unfair list until further orders.

As usual the scabby Southwestern fired all card men and have nothing but a gang of scabs working.

Hello, Al Ireland, got your hearty word in last Worker.

If John or Curt Wilson or Louis Clemants, alias Shanty, should see this Nat Lackland says, "How are you?"

We will be with you in Salt Lake stronger than 2,200 direct.

Push on, Old Crip. Wish you the best of success, also the Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

W. S. CRAIGHEAD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 171.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., May 19, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

In regard to catching new members, we put two new members in at our last meeting, and are pleased to say we have four more for our next regular meeting. We do not let any of them get away when they come within our reach. It don't take us long to place them where we want them if they are the right kind of boys.

A committee of three went to Jackson on Thursday evening, 14th—Brothers Haggart, Baird, Brother Ostrander and myself. When we arrived there we were surprised to hear that it was not their meeting night. It did not take us long to get 18 or 20 of the boys together, and they gave us some valuable information in regard to how everything is going there. The boys have had a hard fight, and it is not settled yet.

Everything is moving along nicely here, and all the boys are working.

A new telephone company has started here. A gang of men are at work putting up poles and getting ready for business.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUNN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 184.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 29, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Brothers, no doubt you think No. 184 is a dead one, but she is still in the ring, even if they did try to put us out.

Yes, we got our agreement signed. Our scale is: Linemen, \$2.50 per day of nine

hours, time and a half for all over overtime ; trouble men, \$60 per month, nine hours per day, time and a half for over time ; city foremen, \$70 per month ; wire chief, \$60 per month.

Hello, C. E. Kerr, how is the boy ?

How is that, Nos. 195 and 155 ? Yes, sir ; Brother Whitehead is with us at present.

Hello, 401 ; 184 is glad to see you in the ring, and wishes you the best of success.

Fraternally yours,

R. P. SQUIRES,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 191.

EVERETT, WASH., May 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Although No. 191 is not heard from very frequently, yet we are not dead nor sleeping, as you would find out if you would step into our labor temple every Monday evening. We are still promoting the good cause of our Brotherhood in a quiet way.

Everett is strictly a union city, and that is what we like to see. Any fellow coming this way without a paid up card might as well take to the tall timber or the bay at once, as there is no use for him here.

Everything is jogging along. Work is not overflowing, but the prospects are that there will be more in the near future. There seems to be enough inside work to keep the inside men busy, but they are not crowded. On account of slack work two or three outside men have been laid off.

The Light Company is in the midst of wiring a fine new hotel. Considerable building is going on ; a large bank building is soon to be erected, and excavation is now being done.

The Everett Railway and Electric Company have surveyors at work on a line between here and Snohonrish, a distance of nine miles. Also, another project in contemplation is an electric line between Seattle and Everett, thirty-two miles. If these materialize it will give work to quite a number of the boys.

Brother D. W. Kersh, of Butte, No. 65, made us a pleasant call at our last local meeting, May 18. We are always glad to meet these visiting bothers and extend a helping hand when needed.

May 23 Everett was in holiday attire, be-

ing the event of President Roosevelt's making us a call of a few hours. The linemen held prominent places on all the poles near the grand stand—only card men were allowed.

Fraternally yours,

W. W. GLAZIER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 196.

ROCKFORD, ILL., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Trade conditions fair—all the brothers working at present.

Brother Del McBride just came in from Springfield and looks life-size.

Brothers Nelson and Miller, of No. 201, are working with us.

Brother Lawson, our financial secretary, has accepted a position with the Chicago Tel. Company, at Chicago ; Brother L. C. Williamson was elected to fill the vacancy.

We were glad to see Brother Crawford among us on the last two meeting nights.

Brother Patsy Grace is working in Montana, and a letter will reach him at Frannie, Wyo.

Our meetings, which have been held every week, have been well attended ; all the brothers showing much interest. And now, since we are to have them regularly scheduled—first and third Fridays in the month—we expect even a greater attendance.

The Edison Company comes out with the broad statement that they would absolutely hire no union man. We wonder if they are looking for a good excuse to quit business for awhile.

The Winnebago County Tel. Company, who are doing quite a great deal of farmer line work throughout the county, are reported as having trouble with their men in regard to wages.

It is rumored that the Rockford-Freeport Electric Road is doing their line work, but so far as we can ascertain they will not be ready for it for quite awhile, as they are only grading for their road bed at present.

As the time is nearing when the International Brotherhood meets in convention we should be thinking of some changes and amendments that are for the good of the order. We believe we should have some means (such as grips and signs) of ascertain-

ing whether a man is right without it being evident to those who do not belong to the order. As now about the only way we know of is to ask him to show his card.

Fraternally yours,

R. STEINBUCH,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 204.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Work at the present is very brisk. The Home Company is working, paying \$2.50 for ten hours; the Bell, \$2.25 for nine hours; the Piqua and Springfield Traction job is \$2.50 and ten hours, and the Applegard Syndicate is paying \$2 for ten hours. Although this does not sound like a great amount of money, every one seems to be prospering.

Some of the former members that belonged to 204 ought to see her now, you have to come early to get a seat. One year ago this time we could hardly get enough members together to hold a meeting, now we have a membership of about fifty.

Every man climbing for the opposition has a first-class card, and most of the ground-men have Federation of Labor cards.

Out of the eighteen men working for the Bell Company fourteen carry cards, and we have an application from one of the other four. Now, if that is not doing business, I don't know what is.

About one-third of the men on traction lines carry cards, so you can see where they are.

We have one independent light plant here, and three men from that carry cards.

On last meeting night we received traveling cards from Brother A. Elland, from 118, Dayton, Ohio, and Brother Jacob Foster, from 57, Salt Lake City, Utah, who sends his regards to all members of 57, and wishes to hear from them.

I wish to say for the benefit of members who have not received by-laws, that you are requested to attend at least one meeting night in a month, or else you are subject to a fine of 25 cents, unless you can give some reasonable excuse. Now, don't let the excuse worry you, and say that the meetings are too dull; come up, and we will try and make it interesting enough for you.

I notice a number of the locals arguing about this examination fee in some towns. Cut it out is the voice of this local. Cut it out. It is simply an infringement upon the finances of some poor brother, who is as good a man probably as the town holds.

Any town which charges an examination fee simply builds a fence around their town and puts a little sign up that you have to pay anywhere from \$10 to \$30 to get in for the big show. Cut it out, that's my opinion. Cut it out.

As it is time to adjourn, I will close. With sincere respect and kind regards for all members of the I. B. E. W., I remain

Fraternally yours,

GROVER C. SNYDER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 213.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 16, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker .

Just a few lines to say that No. 213 and auxiliary are very much alive. Work is much better, though nothing to blow about. Most of the boys are working just at present.

Next month I may be able to append our new schedule of wages.

Initiations are not very plentiful, though there are a few.

The building trades' council and trade and labor council are doing good work and the card system is getting stronger. Ring off.

Yours fraternally,

CHRIS H. BARKER.

Local Union No. 250.

SAN JOSE, CAL., May 22, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

There don't seem to be much to do here in town; plenty of work on the road in the telephone line, but pretty quiet with the light company.

The P. S. T. T. Company is stringing a new line between here and San Luis Obispo, and rebuilding a number of the smaller towns near by, and work will last for a few monts.

The Electric Light Company has only three or four men going, and I don't see much chance for an increase in the family.

We are going to have one of the finest picnics ever held in San Jose, and will surely

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make a bit for the electrical workers. There is to be a grand electric sword contest, an electric jig, and an electric boxing contest, and a sort of a variety show, as we have some of the most clever brothers here that ever happened, and between them and the electric go-devils, which will hang over the heads of those in reserved seats, will certainly make a hit for your life. Last year we had the grounds decorated with about 5,000 lights, and an electric fountain, which took the eye with its sprays seventy-five feet in the air, and the people say they will go this year. We are selling about fifty tickets a day, and will have to stop, so as to have some left to sell at the gate.

Brother Ed. Bryeity was killed in a runaway here a week or so ago. He fell out of a cart, and was dragged three miles on his head and back, while his wife, nearly crazed with grief, followed on foot for over a mile, but when she reached the rig she found the lifeless body still hanging to the rig. The brothers here and along the line are all taking up a little purse to be given to the widow.

Brother Walter Shelton, from Spokane, Washington, was killed in San Francisco yesterday by getting tangled up with an electric light line.

I will close, hoping to see a number of the boys at our picnic on the seventh of June.

With regards and best wishes to all the brothers, I remain yours very truly,

W. BARSTOW,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 262.

PULLMAN, ILL., May 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The electrical business has recovered somewhat in this district from the winter collapse, and I think that all of our members are employed at present.

One of our members, Brother Harrison, has started into business for himself as electrician and tinner, and he reports doing very well.

There was a case of non-union electricians starting on a job in this district last week in which the contract stipulated union labor, but our business agent, Brother Leburg, soon put a stop to the transaction, and the

non-union labor was taken off immediately.

I read an interesting article in the April number of the Worker, and it appeared to me then that if some interesting subject were started for discussion in the Worker the press secretaries of the various locals would probably make it interesting.

Yours fraternally,

H. O. P.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 264.

PITTFIELD, MASS, May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Business here is very slack at present. Some of the boys are taking a move towards Boston. Boys, steer clear of this place. There is nothing doing.

Brother E. C. Ventris has been elected to fill the vacancy on our board of trustees.

Brother Harry Tracy was elected vice-president a few meeting nights ago to take Brother D. E. Ford's place, who has gone to New York to work.

Brother H. E. Mountford, our recording secretary, resigned at our last meeting. His vacancy was filled by Brother Martin C. Bly, one of our old stand-bys.

We have lost one good brother, our recording secretary, H. E. Mountfort, who has filled the chair every meeting night since the union was organized. We regret to lose such a brother, and wish him success in his future business which he has undertaken.

Our press secretary, Henry E. Nitzel, left here two weeks ago to work in Philadelphia. Well, brothers in that section, if you meet him extend your hand. He is all right.

Brothers N. V. Pendergrest and George Sinnot took out traveling cards about three weeks ago and have gone to Holyoke, Mass. They are good men and we wish them success.

Brothers of 264 I have a little verse for you to remember, and that is, a good many of the brothers seem to have a tired feeling about the time every meeting night comes around. Now, brothers, the attendance of late has not been what it should be for a local which has been in existence such a short period of time. You should attend the meetings to discuss your views on dif-

ferent subjects which are brought out in the union, and not let the same familiar faces which you see at each meeting do all the work. I wish you to bear this in mind, brothers, hereafter.

I will now ring off, wishing all brothers success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

FRED. D. RETALLICK,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 265.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have not much of interest to write about—only a few words about our past trouble with the Nebraska Telephone Company. Some time last winter 265 and 162 signed an agreement asking for an increase in wages for the following occupations: First and second-class linemen on toll-line work, inspectors and cable splicers, and double time for all overtime and legal holidays, and recognition of the union. The above agreement, with the exception of the inspectors and cable splicers referred to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies; also, the agreement was presented to the various companies. The Nebraska Telephone Company promised a reply in about ten days. At the expiration of the ten days no reply was received, which made the boys of 162 a little mad, so they commenced talking strike. No. 265 used all honorable means to have 162 move carefully and follow the constitution, but all of no avail. As nothing but a strike would balance their warm heads or cool their strike-fevered brow, so a strike was declared on April 16, which lasted eleven days.

I will now say a few words on what the Nebraska Telephone Company granted before the strike. First-class linemen on toll line got \$2.50 per day, \$20 per month deducted for board; second-class linemen on toll-line work got \$1.35 per day and expenses paid; cable splicers got \$2.75 per day. All hands got straight time for all overtime. The toll-line men would have to pay their own expenses on wet days. Since the strike first-class linemen on toll-line get \$1.90 per day, all expenses paid; second-class linemen on toll-line get \$1.50 per day, all expenses paid; cable splicers get \$3.00 per day. All

hands get time and one-half for all overtime. The company refused to advance the pay of inspectors or recognize the union, so we have to call it a draw.

Our recording secretary, R. C. Howard, has left for better fields, and is now working in Wyoming.

Our financial secretary, Brother Nelly, has resigned his former position of inside wireman, to accept a more lucrative position with the American Express Company.

Brother Keefer, who represented the Dwight Burger Telephone Switchboard and Appliance Company, of La Crosse, Wis., was a welcome visitor among his numerous friends in Lincoln last week.

Brother Carveth has quit that laborious occupation of lineman, and in the future will give his care and attention to the management of the Carveth Transfer Company. Local 265 joins me in wishing Brother Carveth good luck and success.

All the brothers in this part of the country are working, and room for lots more as soon as the Independent Telephone Company gets started, which must be soon, if they are to comply with the agreement and requirement of their franchise.

Some of the boys here did not do the right thing during our late trouble. The local has taken the case in hand, and in due time will do justice to all concerned.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN CURRAN.
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 267.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the other locals of the Brotherhood have not heard from us in, I should say, quite a long time, I think it is about time that we get on to ourselves. Our press secretary resigned a while ago, and we neglected to elect another. Our local has been organized about a year, and I must say we are in quite a flourishing condition. We were organized about four months when we had a strike, out a day and a half, and everything satisfactorily adjusted. We held a dance recently and cleared about \$150. Altogether we are doing fine, for almost every meeting there are three or four to ride the goat. There is one thing we

would like to see, and that is all our members attend the meetings. We have tried to overcome this neglect of members, and it has at different times proved a failure. At first we held a smoker every three months, but that finally failed to attract the boys, and as a last resort we wrote up a new set of local by-laws, and after there was enough cash in the treasury we wrote up a sick and accident benefit—married men \$5 per week, and bachelors \$4 per week; conditions—members not to be a fraction over two month's in arrears to entitle them to benefits, and I must say this finally failed. We will have to ransack those local by-laws again, and put a fine on the non-attenders. One of our members, George Amo, had the misfortune to lose a leg, below the knee, by being run over by a car at the G. E. Co. The boys did pretty well by him by taking up a subscription, which amounted to \$85. We have a committee working on a new scale of wages, which we are going to try and shove on the G. E. Co. Hope it ends well. We would be pleased to hear from another cranemen's local in the Brotherhood. I will close with best wishes to all.

Yours fraternally,

PETER B. BAUMLER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 299.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Things here are going along very nicely at present.

I stated in my last letter that I would let the boys know how the electric light men made out as to the demand they asked for.

They asked the company here for \$3 a day straight time, and Saturday afternoon off.

The company gave the boys everything they asked for, and also took the committee out after the meeting and set up a half dozen bottles of wine, so the boys here are all in good heart.

On May 7 we gave our smoker and entertainment and had a fine time; every brother had to give his turn at stage work. Brother Keller and a few other brothers from No. 21 paid us a visit. Brothers McDougall, Schaffer and Saffery received a gold button each for selling the most tickets.

One of our brothers, John Cumming, had

a bad fall by a misstep out of a window while making a fastening, but he is getting along very nicely just at present. I will close.

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH FENNIMORE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 301.

TEXARKANA, ARK., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the press secretary has gone to a cooler climate, and a few of us home guards are left, I will take the opportunity of addressing the boys a few lines through our journal.

Things are slow down here. The Home Telephone Company has completed their plant, and they have one of the newest and neatest exchanges that has ever been installed in Texas. The city is alive to the fact of the good and efficient service being rendered, and we can not put in the orders for phones as fast as they desire them.

Brother Clark is the foreman, and, boys, there is nothing doing unless you have the goods and ability to represent what you claim to be. No bum work goes here, and a look at the construction of this plant will convince anyone of that fact.

We had Brother Douglas, of Kansas City, with us a few days, but something sweeter than dollars in Texas induced him to return to Kansas. Good luck, Davy.

Brother Mathews or "Big Nick," from Texas, is here, carrying the big straw on one of the wagons. He is the same as of old in all respects but one, and that is he is going to go partners in the future with some young lady away down south in Texas.

Brother A. Manders, the old war horse of Texarkana, will leave us on June 1 for Chicago. Boys, treat him good, for he is true blue and one of the best men that travels the country. He leaves us with the regret of all the unions of the city, he being an active delegate to the Trades Council, and always doing his part on every occasion. He has filled the place of wire chief here, but on account of ill health he is forced to leave for a more healthy climate.

Brothers Brant Maloney and Jean French, where in the name of heaven are you? Don't you know we boys in Texarkana would like to hear from you? Now, don't alienate yourselves so, for we are still coming here.

Brothers Gross, Williams and Bowers are in Shreveport.

With regards to all the boys and success to the union, I remain

Yours fraternally,

W. M. A.

Local Union No. 316.

OGDEN, UTAH, May 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

No. 316 is still coming up. We have initiated two new members and have four more applications since the last letter to the Worker. We are strong here now and do not intend to let any fixer hang up his hat in Ogden unless he has a card.

The members of No. 316 were agreeably surprised to have Brother Kitelinger with us last meeting night, although he had to come on crutches. Brother Kite is getting along nicely since his accident, but it will be some time before he will be able to wear the hooks.

I also want to compliment the members of No. 316 for the brotherly spirit shown in attending the funeral of Brother Clark's daughter. Nearly every member in town was there.

On behalf of our local I want to thank Brother Charles Truax for the four applications that were sent in. It was through his efforts that the seed of unionism was sown at Logan, and as there is no local there we got the members. I want to say that Charley is all right, from the ground up, and we all wish him the best of success. With best wishes for all the locals, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. B. GRAY,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 321.

LA SALLE, ILL., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Everything around here is about the same as last month, as the work has not opened up yet. But all the brothers keep themselves at work. The street car company have not as yet started any liners on the interurban job between La Salle and Marseilles.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on the mayor, but could not make a settlement. But the Trades and Labor Coun-

cil presented the City Council with a communication to employ union lamp trimmers was voted on and carried. But at this writing I do not know who will be appointed to take these places.

Brother Bell, of the C. U. T. Company, has taken out a traveling card, and at present is working in a gang at Grand Ridge, Ill., where he is hitting the high spots.

Brother Gothier has been reinstated.

Brother Gillispie struck a good thing pumping water out of a cellar that they are digging for one of the new buildings of La Salle, with a four-horsepower motor.

Brother Hauser, of 290, drops into a meeting once in a while with a blood-poisoned hand, which he has been carrying in a sling for the past eleven weeks. But he expects to start to work soon.

The steppers, helpers and rollers of the M. and H. Zinc Company settled and are back to work, after a strike of three weeks.

Brother Bensel, of Peru, is the same old city electrician.

Brother Schaid is back to work again, after a three months' dash of typhoid fever.

We have had a few floating brothers pass this way, but could find no work and took the lineman's special West.

Brothers Sansen and Gillispie have been appointed business agents of 321.

Hello, 341; how is everything around Ottowa? Let us hear from you in our next Worker.

We had our by-laws printed, and since then our meetings have been well attended.

The Western Union had a gang of liners through this way pulling in new wire, but I have not had a talk with any of the men, and don't know how they stand.

Local 321 will give their first annual fish fry on the second Sunday of June, 1903. All the brothers drifting this way meet us at Grubville at 8 a. m. and I think you will say that you had a good day of it.

Hello, Brother Bell; I hope this catches your eye in time; you know what to expect.

Hoping these few lines will find all the brothers in good health, I remain

Fraternally yours,

N. DUSCH,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 323.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having read the various letters in the last issue of our valuable Worker, I am very much in favor of the new articles submitted by our Boston local. I think they should be added to our by-laws and constitution.

Local No. 323 is suffering a severe loss. Our worthy president has left us, and he is indeed missed. He was the hardest worker we had, and deserves all the credit we can bestow on him. Brother Sheen has labored hard in our cause. He has worked for four months, and succeeded in landing his man in our local. Brother Sheen has gone to Ohio, and should you meet him you will find him O. K. Give him a welcome, for he is an electrical worker clearthrough.

Brother W. S. Upton has left the F. and M. Co., and is filling Brother Sheen's place.

Brother Evans has gone to Pittsburg for a few days. Perhaps there will be two when he comes back.

Our new by-laws are on the market—went into effect the first of last month—and I wish to thank all the locals who assisted us in getting them up.

Brother Chas. McCoy, card No. 16,569, left his card with us two months ago. On the nineteenth he, with some men, were pulling slack in the primaries, and, when night came, McCoy went back to splice up where he had cut the wires dead. In some manner, I do not know just how, he came in contact with a guy. He got all there was. He was thrown from the pole (a forty foot one,) to the sidewalk. When taken to the Miners' Hospital it was found he had his wrist broken, his right hand was badly scorched, two fingers on his left hand were burned to the bone, his head was badly cut, and his neck twisted, but at the present writing he is getting along all O. K.

We are about to elect our delegate to the convention. All locals should commence to think of the same thing, as the time is drawing near.

As the Worker will be crowded I will postpone this subject, to be continued in our next.

With best wishes to all from yours fraternally,

WILLIAM S. DEVLIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 356.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is still slack in Kansas City, but nearly all the linemen are working. The Light Company has one extra gang on construction work.

The Home Telephone Company has put on a few men, but they are not doing much—still waiting for material.

There have been a number of traveling cards deposited in No. 356 since our last letter.

We have mail for the following brothers: Emil Worth (2), J. A. Woodson (2), P. Ludwork. Brother Tom Kirk would like to know the address of Harold Rice.

Brother Kennedy has been here for the past week assisting the insidemen in their efforts to bring about a settlement with the contractors. They have been out on strike for seven weeks, but are still standing firm, and are in good spirits. Must eventually win.

Brother U. S. Barnes has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Brother Hugh Murrin, who has been called out of the city to install an electric plant.

J. H. McCristy would like Brother J. D. McCristy to write him at 121 East Waldo avenue, Independence, Mo.

Yours fraternally,

SAM HAWKINS,
Press Secretary pro tem.

Local Union No. 361.

McKEESPORT, Pa., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Thanks to the efforts of Brother Kennedy our new local got a good start, and we have now about forty members. There are still a few holding back, but the local is working hard to land them.

Local No. 361 fills in the territory between Local No. 14, of Pittsburg, and Local No. 161, of Uniontown. Everything up the Monogahela, between McKeesport and Uniontown, is to the good except one street car job.

Hurrah for Big Jim, who broke his back trying to lift a pole out of the ground.

Brother Jones has a gang up the river for the Federal and anyone working with Jones must have the goods.

Hello, Harry Wright; take one for me.

Work is not so good as some time ago, but not a member of No. 361 is loafing.

Our local meets every first and third Saturday of the month, and the meetings we have would do an old-timer good.

Hoping that some one can fill your space better than I, I will dead end.

Yours fraternally,

KID.

Local Union No. 362.

KANKAKEE, ILL., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are doing some business now, but not as much as might be done in a town of this size, but still we are moving along.

Brother Bob Moore, who is building a line from Momence to Budd, seems to be very busy, and with the assistance of Brother Lee they are going some. So Bob will soon have his contract filled, and it will be all right when done.

The Independent Telephone Co. is coming right along, and are doing their best. The new office building will be completed about August 1st, or some time later.

Brother Harry King has left the Bradley Factory, and is working in Chicago. Harry was a good brother while in this city, and the first president of our local, and we were sorry to have him leave. But we are doing all we can to keep our local on top. If we only had some by-laws we would do more than we are, but our committee on by-laws is a very poor one and seems to be taking their time. I thought it would be wise for me to tell you all about it, and I guess this is all for this time.

Yours fraternally,

H. C. V.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 364.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are doing some business and expect to do more. We initiated two new members at our last meeting, and expect to have more there at our next meeting.

There is considerable work here now, and our little local will soon be in line to do good business. There is some work to do on the telephone lines, as the cyclone dislocated several of the sticks and put a few shorts in the lines, but outside of that there is just enough work to keep what boys are here busy.

Inside work is no good, but it will be O. K. as soon as spring opens up.

It has rained here almost every day since the first of May, and the wind blew so hard one could hardly stay on a pole.

Brother J. L. Seay would like to hear from Kid Whitehead and Slim Keel as soon as they can find time to write.

There is considerable work in the Territory, that is, in the new towns, but the work don't last long enough to pay a fellow to come down here, so my advice is for all card men do stay away from here. But should you happen to come we will welcome you and see that you sleep and eat while with us.

I hope that all the members will read what the brother from St. Louis, Local No. 1, wrote in the last number of the Worker, and assist and give your influence in pushing everything in that line along, as our local thinks it is an unjust deal, worked for some few individuals' benefit, and we for one will instruct our delegate to vote against it. Would be glad to hear from other locals on the subject, and have them express their opinions in the next issue of the Worker.

Brother Henry Thompson was on the sick list last week, but is up now and on the line again.

One of our boys has laid off for the season, and is playing ball out West with a professional team. We wish the brother success, and would be glad to hear from him at his leisure.

With best wishes to all the locals and brothers, I remain as ever

A. H. HARMON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 380.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As we have not, as yet, elected a press secretary, I take the self afforded pleasure of announcing our advent into the Brotherhood.

We greet thee with thirty true and loyal hearts, and trust that throughout the future thus true and loyal they will remain.

We are yet a "little fellow" in experience, and having had but short acquaintance with our old and more experienced brothers, will not voice our sentiments too freely. I would feel like the "yeller at the circus" compared with the able manner in which some of the press secretaries expound the elements of unionism. Why! Congress, the Senate, and e'en the Presidency of our "grand and glorious America," seems, in my estimation, not too far reaching for the possibilities of some of them. "All compliments gratis."

Keep it up, brothers! That's the kind of material to laud our worthy cause to the admiration of our most intense of enemies. Show those of "little faith" that unionism does not imply hate, avarice, revenge, and all those hateful words, but embrace a peaceful desire to exact from the world our rightful share of the world's offerings, and pay in return "value received" in a more honest and conscientious manner than could possibly result from the selfishness of individual effort. We have intrusted to our care and guidance the honor and well-being of the entire Brotherhood, and a task not well performed reflects discredit upon it. Therefore let us, with combined effort, strive to make our organization the sanctuary of noble and sincere workmen. Let us show the employer that we do not endeavor to disrupt his interests, but aim to augment them by offering an "honest day's work" for an "honest day's pay," instead of merely "putting in our time" for what they may choose to give.

Well, brothers, in closing I will seek the abiding place of 380's most tender sentiments and offer thanks to Brother Currie, Fifth Vice-President Buckley, and all the brothers of Local 57 who so ably guided our toddling footsteps into the strong and determined tread which now marks our advancement. We sincerely hope your confidence shall not have been misplaced, and that we may reward you by our undying loyalty to the cause which we promise to champion.

If Brother Garlock, who left us in April for Portland, Oreg., reads this, we will be

pleased indeed to hear from you. We greatly regret your departure, and are anxious to know your whereabouts.

Fraternally yours,
T. C. H.

Local Union No. 384.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 384 is still adding to its list of members.

We had a very successful smoker on the evening of May 20. The program, consisting of short addresses, music and refreshments, was a credit to the committee in charge, and was enjoyed by all present. We are confident that it will bring several new members into our local.

Some of our brothers are at present out of employment, and we would advise every brother to stay away. Eight months ago the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were paying thirty cents per hour for first-class linemen, but are only paying twenty-three cents per hour at the present time. As a result of this cut most of the line force left during the last month, but there are a few hanging on, waiting for an opening.

The Eastern Tel. Company is paying only \$1.75 per day for linemen.

The Cape Breton Electric Company is paying from \$2 to \$2.50 per day for linemen, and inside wiremen are getting from \$1.60 to \$2.25 per day of ten hours.

The present scale of wages is very unsatisfactory, as living here is more expensive than in other places. But we are hoping that within a few weeks we will be doing better.

Wishing success to every member in the Brotherhood, I am

Fraternally yours,
OSCAR L. BOYD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 385.

LAWRENCE, MASS., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 385, organized in March, is doing very well. Our membership has more than trebled itself since then, and still they come; but as yet we have not been able to get the boys from the construction shops. Our in-

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side members work for the gas company or one of the mills.

We meet every Friday in rooms at the old Music Hall, on the corner of Amesburg and Common streets. The trustees are looking for better accommodations. The meetings are well attended and made interesting by the lively discussion of all subjects brought before the house. The subject now under debate is the advisability of joining the Building Trades Council now being organized. Having no members from contracting shops, some think it better for us not to join, while others think it is the only way to get them into the union.

Business seems to be fair for this time of year—nearly all of the brothers working.

The city service for power and lighting at present is a 220 three-wire system, but I understand that the gas company, who owns the plant, is putting in a three-phase alternating system for that purpose, so business ought to be good this season.

Faternally yours,

ROBERT A. NORRIS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 398.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., May 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Local Union No. 398 was installed April 25 by J. J. Reynolds, of Local No. 24, at St. Cloud, Minn., with a membership of fifteen and prospects of ten or fifteen more. Work here is very brisk at present, there being quite a good deal of construction going on, at both telephone and electrical plants.

We hold our meetings twice a month—the second and fourth Saturdays, and any visiting brother who happens to be in town on these nights are invited to call and see us at our lodge room, which is on the corner of Fifth avenue and First street south.

After the initiation and installation of officers was completed a lunch was served and all members who wished joined in a smoker social.

I close for this time, with best of luck to all members of the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,

WM. M. HEDLUND.

Local Union No. 406.

ARDMORE, I. T., May 26, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

No. 406 was organized May 22 by Brother George W. Reeves with ten members. We will initiate one applicant next meeting, have two applications on file and have received four cards, making us, if all applicants are accepted, a total of seventeen members, which includes every electrical worker in the city and two from Paul's Valley, a neighboring town.

So you see how the boys are here. The brothers are all sober, industrious and gentlemanly, and the brothers who were here when we organized were greatly impressed with the business-like manner in which we conducted our meetings.

And let me say to those, for some of them will be in other parts, when they read this, that should they drop in here again we will show them how we appreciated their help and encouragement by doing business the same way.

Perhaps it would be in order to give the brothers some information regarding the condition in this part of the world. Take the Indian Territory as a whole, the wages are very poor. Ardmore, the metropolis of the Indian Territory, has a population of about 10,000. We have one light company and one telephone company. The light company is paying only fairly good wages, while the wages paid by the telephone company are very poor. But we look for no trouble whatever in getting them to do better. Both inside and outside work is falling off. The light company has just about finished rebuilding, and in consequence some of the brothers are taking a holiday this week.

The telephone company is going to do a big lot of work, but cannot say just when they will commence. Perhaps I will have something good to tell the brothers in my next letter.

Union labor is well represented here. Nearly all trades have their locals. A move is on foot to organize a trades assembly.

Brother A. E. Hancock, our financial secretary, is going to leave us on the 30th, to take a better job in Dallas. We dislike to see him go and will miss him greatly, for he is a power in our local.

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Brother George Reeves will leave us this week, but cannot say where he will go.

Brother M. A. Tedford left us yesterday, going to Oklahoma City Saturday morning, the 23rd.

Brother J. J. Stansell, in the employ of the light company, fell from the top of a thirty-foot pole, striking the ground on his shoulder and side of head. For a while we thought he was seriously hurt, but are glad to report he came out with a good shaking up and a few scratches. He was out the second day and looks good to go to work Monday. You didn't think that, did you, Brother Tedford?

Our local meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., in Union Hall, West Main street. I am

Faternally yours,

LUTHER ANDERSON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am inclined to think as press secretary of Local Union No. 1, I must no longer remain quiet. The impression that our city is fenced in is a wrong idea. We are members of the I. B. E. W. and every member producing his credentials is as much entitled to our consideration as a native born. No. 1 has some privileges that have been gained by hard fighting and which it will not give up without a struggle. The time of martyrs has gone and No. 1 desires to reap some of the benefits of her previous toil. I, as press secretary of No. 1, have endeavored to give to the I. B. E. W. such information as was of benefit.

A question that is now before us is, do we get five dollars for eight hours of artistic demonstration.

I advise all members of the I. B. E. W.—don't come to St. Louis, Mo., until after June 15, 1903, as there is a possibility of a strike.

Our convention is close at hand and some of No. 1's members are very desirous to be representatives.

The last letter to the Worker was not the production of the press secretary of Local Union No. 1. I am still in office and sign myself

BALDY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 6 is still doing business at the old stand, but I am sorry to say with hired money. Bradstreet says that 95 per cent of all business is a failure, and it is no wonder when we consider that it is done with hired money. It is business to get all you can for nothing, and the more you get for nothing, the more you will be respected. Now, in this game of business the most of us get left. The game is played with money and property. Money is trumps, and if you have the trumps the game is on your side. There are two ways of getting the trumps. One is by becoming a landlord, and the other by becoming a bondholder. The bondholder lives on your labor, through interest, which is collected either by taxes or is added to your necessities. The landlord also lives on your labor, through rent, which he collects directly from you by owning the house you live in, or by owning the stores where you buy your supplies. Now, if we would better our condition we must do away with those two robbers. The only way this can be done is by all of us refusing to work for hired money, or, in other words, interest-bearing money. We must see to it that every man who pays out money must be the owner of same, not merely the hiror.

I believe the next convention should establish an old age pension fund. This fund should be used to build sanitary homes for our members to live in. In this way the rent money, instead of going to a private landlord, would be used to help superannuated brothers. Let us make this a real Brotherhood instead of one in name only.

Something should also be done to protect our brothers, who can not leave whiskey alone, against themselves. They should be compelled to put some money away for the hard times that are bound to follow the good ones. No doubt every local has some members who are too friendly with the saloon-keeper.

With best wishes for all members of the Brotherhood, I am

Faternally yours,

HIRED MONEY,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 7.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 26, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

As the clown says in the circus, "Here we are again, boys." No. 7 is still alive and doing business. For my part, I fell asleep at the switch last month and forgot to throw it in in time for that issue of the Worker.

I would like to say right here to square myself, that I think I am doing pretty well, even if I do sleep on an issue once in a while, when it is taken into consideration that this local had a press secretary for some months before I was elected, and I don't remember any one who got tired out reading what he wrote about No. 7. Will some brother please get up now and knock me?

At our meeting on the 18th we took in one new member, and on the 25th we received two more applications. Of course, this will help some, but we would like more, so come on and mess in.

The employers of the United Electric Light Company here have been doing work lately which rightly belonged to the contractors, but thanks to the manager of the company, all this will be stopped in the future.

The Electric Light Company is replacing some of the old and decayed poles around the city. The old poles were of the square pattern and the new ones are round.

Some people will get fussy, and the consequence is that these same people are putting up a kick about these few poles.

Well! well! we are coming on. Another new union is being formed in this city. The baggage handlers are getting together this time.

A party from this city left last evening for the West where, after arriving in Cleveland, they will spend a week taking a trip of a thousand miles over the Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo electric railway system.

Members of the I. B. E. W. will find an interesting little piece on portable electric light plants in a small book, which is being given out by the Barnum & Bailey circus.

This plant consists of two direct connected vapor engines and dynamos. These engines have a total of fifty horse power. The dynamos have a capacity of seventy-five Manst lights or about sixty arcs.

These dynamos and engines are mounted on two large trucks, and when the show gets to town all there is to it is to back the trucks up beside the main tent, string your wire, hang your lamps, start the machines, and there you are.

I think it would be worth any brother's while to take in this plant when the show comes to town.

As I have several cases of speaking tube to fuse up to-day, I will close, wishing all the brothers good luck.

Fraternally yours,

A. H. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 17.

DETROIT, MICH., May 28, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

In this beautiful city, the home of millionaires, carpenters receive \$2.80, painters \$2.80, plasterers \$4.50, steam fitters \$3.75, brick masons \$4.50, plumbers \$4.50, eight hours. Time and one-half and double time is figured in reckoning overtime. Paper hangers, printers, cigar makers, and other trades too numerous to mention here, receive from \$18 to \$35 per week, eight hours per day, and same rate for overtime. The majority of these men own their homes.

"I am surprised" some are heard to say, "as their labor is in demand only during the rush season." But when Contractor Grabitall lays them off in the fall, the carpenter generally swaps work with the plasterer, the plasterer with the steam fitter, and so on down the line, little time being lost, only that which is desired for recreation. And, remember, when those fellows work for themselves, the labor and time to them is worth from 25 to 100 per cent more than the amount of money which they receive from the boss, for he pockets 25 to 100 per cent on labor. You will notice for this reason, if for none other, few men lose an opportunity to get into business for themselves. They all scalp labor and grab for the margin in material.

When we fixers sight to our bosses the rosy pathway the building trades unionist travels, the genial "old man" looks down into the withered, sunburnt face of the horny-handed linemen or upon the raggedy, rickety frame of the poorly fed inside wire

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puller and conduit twister, slaps him on the back and says: "Oh, yes, my dear man, I understand they receive good wages and work the legal eight hour day, but they don't work steady. Now, we give you employment the year 'round. Yes, sir, and your job is good just as long as you want to stay with us. That is—so long as your work is up to the standard and you behave yourself, but don't ask us for an increase in pay, even if times and conditions do demand it, and don't bother us with this forty-eight hours per week gag, for you know we picked you up in the alley or off a coal wagon, and I think you have done pretty well—much better in fact than the average man who never provided himself with an education. Those college fellows up in the office get the short hours because that stock is breeding fast and we must place it. Take my advice, Billy, and keep on with your nine or ten hours. This will keep you off the streets, away from the theater, out of the saloon, out of the church, away from the gambling hell, and out of h—, too, for all honest fixers like you are booked for the golden stairs."

So it is, Mr. Editor, and Brother Knights of the Cedar Spurs, they deal us out 313 or 365 days or nights in which to earn the sum our fellow tradesmen get by toiling eight months of the year. We admit we are weak and heavily burdened, and we earnestly ask for Kennedy or anyone to help us "buck this real round up-grade curve."

Old Crip has come and gone. When you ask why he did not stop and see you, I will answer, "expense." Full fare and hotel rates for himself, wife and attendant count up very fast when the burden is borne by one pocket-book. Truly the I. B. E. W. harbors the greatest and most clever living cripple in the world. Dead from his shoulders down. Dead, dead, dead, but that intelligent black eye, noble forehead, God given and commanding speech which he possesses, pleads to our social sensibilities, and we all would gladly give up our pro rata of time here to again see him in health and vigor. Why thus arrogate? Brain, articulation, sight, hearing—all are perfect. Why have they been preserved him? To fight an honest, manly battle to the end and in his own phraseology "pass out with both head and tail up."

The floating element, so far as the writer is concerned, is going to be treated different in the future than the past. They are going to eat and sleep after they go to work. If you won't work for anything but big money don't come this way. If you come to see the town bring along your expense money. The Bell has wanted and wants men now at \$40 and expenses.

Fraternally yours,

EDW. G. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

I desire through the medium of the Worker to thank No. 17, particularly the Edison boys, for the many kind acts and substantial assistance tendered during my late illness.

FRANK CARROLL.

Local Union No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is my sad duty to inform the brothers of other locals of the demise of our esteemed brother, A. Clark, who died after a lingering sickness on May 3rd, and whose funeral was attended by about sixty members of local No. 21, and I wish here, for it seems to me a fitting opportunity, to pay tribute to our departed brother for his manly qualities, and for his kindly and brotherly feeling while he was amongst us.

When friendship and love
Our sympathies move,
And truth in a glance should appear,
The eye may be beguiled
By the dimple of a smile,
But the test of affection is a tear.

The man doomed to sail,
With the blast of the gale,
Over the billowy Atlantic to steer,
As he bends over the wave
Which may soon be his grave,
The green sparkles bright with a tear.

The soldier braves death
For a fanciful wreath,
In glorious romantic career;
As he braces the foe,
When in battle laid low,
He bathes every wound with a tear.

The lineman is not vain—
In sunshine or rain—

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Performing his duty without fear ;
When his body turns cold
From sickness or the volt,
All he wants—all he asks—is a tear.

When his soul wings its flight
To the regions of night,
And friends are surrounding his bier,
Sorrow leaves its trace
Upon each comrade's face,
And each bronzed cheek is moist with a tear.

Let no marble bestow
That splendor of woe
Which the children of vanity rear ;
No fiction of fame
Shall be attached to his name ;
All he wants—all he asks—is a tear.

Right here comes to my mind that old question. Is life worth the living? This sounds morbid, of course, but let us accept what is true, beautiful and helpful in this life wherever it is to be found, and we will have no regrets. We pass this way but once; there is no return over the old roadway; there should be no reason for desiring to retrace our steps. The clergy and the Bible teach us to love thy neighbor as thyself, and our civilization, which we flaunt in the face of the savage and the heathen, has also some good points to recommend it, but the great element in the moral education of human beings is the instilling of the ideas of justice, and of the natural consequences of the individual's acts.

It is true that in order to fight off poverty we are compelled to be much more selfish than our better instincts prompt us to be; that fact should move each of us to do what we can toward bringing about conditions of life that would enable us without danger of want to be less selfish. We all can pause now and again to remind ourselves that while it is necessary to strive for our share of the necessities of this life, we yet can find time to think of others. I hereby also report the following changes in our officers. Brother Brelsford, who has conducted the business of this local faithfully, and is leaving this city for other parts, has resigned as president, and our former vice-president, Brother McClenahan, has been elected in his place, while Brother W. T. Cooney is

elected vice-president; Brother Ed. Cavanaugh treasurer in place of Brother Chas. Kirk, who was elected business agent.

Yours fraternally,
THEO. H. WOTOCHKE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 22.

OMAHA, NEBR., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Omaha is at present adding an important chapter to the history of the progress of unionism. We are in the fore front of the first battle between organized labor and organized oppression. We have here a strong branch of the newly organized business men's association. This is undoubtedly an off-shoot of the National Manufacturers Association, and has branches in most of the larger cities of the country.

Their avowed objects are : Non-recognition of the any union, no sympathetic strikes, and no boycott.

They claim to make no discrimination against the unions, but they positively refuse to treat with any union as an organization. They insist that their men must agree not to go out on any sympathetic strike, and not to take part in any boycott. In other words, they will kindly allow us to maintain our organization if we wish, but we must not be governed by it in a crisis, nor can we in any way assist an affiliated organization.

If this is not discrimination against the union, what would be?

The business men assert their rights and organize a sympathetic lockout and a practical boycott against all union men; they have refused to sell material and supplies to union men or employers of union help. All this is fair and just to them. But for organized labor to use such weapons is rank anarchy, and the militia should be called out on the slightest pretext.

Such, brothers, is the condition of affairs here, in Omaha, at the present time.

Our local went out April 1 in a effort to raise the scale to \$4 for eight hours. We proposed to ask the same wages as other skilled labor, which we believe we are entitled to, and then sign an agreement for two or three years. This would prevent having trouble every spring. But the contractors

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would not consider it at all, and we then proposed a scale of \$3.50 for one year. This was also turned down, so we had to call out all inside men.

From recent developments I am satisfied that even if we had asked for no increase whatever we would have been forced out on May 1, as so many other unions have been. The business men had their organization under way and were anxious to precipitate a struggle all along the line, thinking they could defeat all organized labor at one blow. In this they have been sadly disappointed, and they are now learning some bitter lessons as to the strength, resources and influence of labor.

One thing they have accomplished, is to put a stop to practically all building for at least a year. This, of course, means very little work for us for some time to come; but we can, eventually, win out if we get the proper support from our national organization and from the brothers generally.

Out of fifty men called out only one member has turned traitor to date, which is a remarkably good showing for a strike of already two months' duration. We have not yet had one cent of aid nor paid out any benefits, but this must be started at once if we are to win this vital struggle.

The contractors and electric light company are making desperate efforts to secure men from other cities to take our places. Heretofore they have not been successful in similar attempts, and if the brothers in other locals will give us their strong moral support we feel confident that very few men will be secured.

This conflict is of vital importance, not only to this local, but to the entire Brotherhood; for if we lose out the same tactics will be employed by the business men of other cities.

Brothers, give us your support. Stay away from Omaha, and keep other men away, if possible.

We must win!

Yours fraternally,

H. P. KERR,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 40.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 27, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:
We are still doing business at the old

stand, and also get a new member to take over the line now and then.

Work for the inside men is slack, some of the brothers are loafing. Work with the linemen is somewhat better.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is stringing cable on the Third and Fourth street lead; also, some rebuilding. We have some card men on the job.

The Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company is also doing some work here. There is not a union man in their employ. Most of their linemen are the scum and pickings that were run out of other towns and they use them here, as they come handy in case of trouble. Some of the brothers that formerly made St. Joseph their home can see what the linemen are up against here.

We have a few men with the Citizens Telephone Company, but you can not tie to Doc, as he has dumped No. 40 a few times; otherwise we would put the Missouri-Kansas on the hummer and show them a trick or two.

Yours fraternally,
PRESS SECRETARY No. 40.

Local Union No. 45.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker

Local 45 is in a very prosperous condition. We are putting in new members every meeting. We have had quite a few on the sick list.

Brother Geckles fell and broke an arm, as did Brother P. Flemming, injuring his hip. Brother Thomas fell from a bicycle and hurt his hand. Still we are holding our own. Brother Fahs would like to hear from Brother Frost. A letter addressed to this local will catch him. Brother R. Wright gave us a call and visit, it was rather unexpected. No. 45 had to hustle around to try and make things pleasant for him. If you ever come this way again let us know, so we can prepare for you. We have a lot of traveling brothers with us.

Nearly all the brothers are working. Any brother coming this way will find the bunch at Johnson's Grand Central Hotel, corner Clinton and Ellicot streets, where they will be treated all right.

Fraternally yours,
W. MERKENS,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 53.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is lots of work around here and lots of men to do it, though our boys are all working.

We are adding new lights to our circuit every meeting night; last Thursday night we took in two and had two more propositions, so you see we are still doing business.

Last Thursday night was our second meeting in our new hall, and we had with us Brother J. E. Adams, the Kid, of Local Union No. 289, of Hagerstown. Md. He is working for "Peggy," who is running a push for the Pennsylvania Telephone Company.

Brother E. L. Kenney, of South Bend, Ind., stopped over here to see me on his way to Altoona. He had drifted from New York State down east, and was on his way west. He says, no more east for him. We wish him luck.

I received a letter the other day from Brother Ferguson, recording secretary of Local Union No. 61, of Los Angeles, Cal., stating that they, the linemen, were on strike there. So, brothers, please stay away from there, and if you hear of any one being shipped that way please notify Brother F. D. Ferguson, 824½ Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternally yours,

C. S. EBERSOLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 57.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The strike is now on with the Utah Light and Power Company, which has long been expected. The station operators, trimmers, and all in the line department responded to the call. A grievance committee presented their demands to the general manager, Mr. Heyward, who waited on the committee, but asked for further time to consider and give the matter his personal attention. But this request was not conceded, and at 12 o'clock Tuesday there was a general walk out. As the strike is yet in its infancy I am not in position to state what the outcome

will be, yet we look forward to an early settlement.

The most important part of the strike is for the recognition of the union; second, eight hours to constitute a day's work; pay day every two weeks; station operators not less than \$70 per month; street trimmers, \$75 per month, and linemen \$3.50 per eight hours; sub foremen, \$4. I am sorry to state that four of the brothers went back, after being out twenty-four hours.

The Salt Lake Electric Light Company was declared unfair by the Building Trades Council last week, and, I am glad to say, that all the brothers in their employ walked out, leaving the company with four or five boy helpers to complete their unfinished work.

Brother Bob Currie is doing good work in organizing new locals in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, and has already added to his credit three or four new locals.

Brother Ed. Williams, late from Chicago, was elected financial secretary for Local No. 57, and Brother Axel Anderson was also elected treasurer of Local No. 57, to fill the vacancies of Brothers Johnson and C. J. Reading, who have taken withdrawal cards to join the inside local here.

We have received letters from J. Hicks, Ranshaw and J. Uhr. All are doing well, and all report having card men in their employ.

Brother Smith expects to finish his work at Murray some time next month. He also has a good buch of fixers.

The Phone expects to send out another gang some time this week.

There is little work doing in the city with the Phone Company, and nothing yet being done with the new company.

With regret, I inform the brothers that the "Famous Establishment," better known as the G and G soloon, collapsed, taking with it all that celebrated fighting sprits, but it will relieve some of the boys to know that their old home will be reconstructed in the near future.

Brother G. Fulton, who has been on the sick list, is at work again, and wishes to thank the brothers for the kindness shown him during his sickness.

Brother Aldrich is able to be back at work again.

Brother Cooper is able to be up and about.

Brothers, we have, at the present time, received a great many communications from brothers throughout the Brotherhood signifying their intention of being present at our coming convention. We would like to know as soon as possible all the locals who expect to send representatives here, so we will know about how many to prepare for. In regard to the expense of living here, I will state one can live here as cheap as in Chicago, and, as for railroad rates, we can inform you as to what it will cost you when we have been assured as to how many we can look forward for, and will mail you the rates as soon as possible.

All brothers stay away from Salt Lake City at the present time.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. GARDINER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 71.

LANCASTER, PA., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our little local is still on the increase. We have taken in fourteen new members this month, and have a few more to get after.

Work is not so plentiful, as some of the boys are not doing anything, but getting their go-away bags ready for a trip.

We have a few brothers from No. 21 working here for the Light, but so far have not come up to deposit their cards, and therefore have not got their names.

We are still doing business at the same old place, and meet once every week, so there is no excuse for not getting around to see us when you blow in here.

Brother Walter is all broken up with the rheumatism, and is thinking about going to the Hot Springs, and from there to the Blue-grass State for three months' pasturing, to recruit. Good luck go with him.

Hello, Brother Carpenter. You, out West. Why don't you let us hear from you once in a while, at least?

Hello, Brother O'Connor. How are things in Washington?

Brothers, it is with a sad heart that I now inform you that Brother Smithgall's family was visited by the cold hand of death, taking away his only son by typhoid fever. We

extend to Brother Smithgall and wife our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

As this is all I have to say I will close in due form.

Yours fraternally,

F. KELLER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 76.

TACOMA, WASH., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For the past few days the ammeters of the inside men have marked up "no load," but indications point to a time not far distant when "jacks" will be tied in everything fused with copper, ice on the bearings and a bag of sand on the safety valve to hold the overload.

A six-story fire-proof building will soon be ready for conduit, and others to come. This job alone calls for over nine hundred outlets. Other good jobs are in sight, and a most prosperous summer is looked forward to.

Following is our new set of working rules, which I am pleased to say has been signed up and is now ready for action:

RULE I.

Section 1. Eight hours shall be a day's work for inside wiremen. From 8 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. \$3.50 will be considered as wages for a day of the above length.

Sec. 2. All overtime after 5 p. m. for inside wiring shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Sec. 3. All overtime not mentioned in Section 2, including Sundays and legal holidays, to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except Labor Day, on which double time shall be paid.

Sec. 4. Legal holidays as follows: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

RULE II.

In going to shop from job and from job to shop the workingman will receive the necessary car fare from his employer.

RULE III.

There shall be but one helper for each workman on a job, providing the job does not call for more than two workmen; in

that case there shall be but one helper for each two workmen on any job.

Except in special cases, when a helper for each job is necessary for the economical prosecution of the work in hand.

In such cases a helper for each journeyman will be allowed.

RULE IV.

Section 1. Every journeyman employed must have a card.

Sec. 2. Members while in the employ of any person or persons shall not do contracting or sub-contracting.

Sec. 3. No contractor shall work on a job unless he has a journeyman in his employ.

RULE V.

Journeymen or apprentices are not permitted to work on any job where non-union workmen of other craft affiliated with the B. T. C. are employed.

RULE VI.

Section 1. The duties of helpers shall be that of laborer only, for the first year; after serving that length of time if he shows qualifications which would make him an electrical worker, he shall then be allowed to use tools, but in no case shall he be allowed to set up or connect up apparatus, make joints or connections on which depends the successful operation of any system.

Sec. 2. No apprentice or helper shall be allowed to do any electrical work of any description outside of the shops, unless he be under the immediate supervision of a journeyman.

Sec. 3. No apprentice shall be allowed to install electrical apparatus or do any electrical work of any description outside of the shops alone.

RULE VII.

It shall be the duty of journeymen to assist and instruct all apprentices, and see that all helpers and apprentices obey the rules.

RULE VIII.

A journeyman doing a job which is not satisfactory to his foreman or employer shall, on a complaint, be referred to a duly authorized officer or committee, and if the job is found to be done in such a manner as to bring discredit on our trade, shall be reduced to the rank of apprentice for such length of time as the case may warrant.

RULE IX.

Any member of this local violating any of the foregoing working rules, or any part thereof, shall be fined, suspended or expelled as the union may direct.

These rules to be in effect after June 1, 1903.

Space forbids any comment on the above rules. Next time I shall explain some things concerning them.

Fraternally yours,

RALPH KROWS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 83.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

One of our brothers in this local has received his last call, and has departed for his reward. The following resolutions were passed by our local:

As it was the will of our Lord to call from us our beloved brother, Ben O'Brien, be it

Resolved, That in him our local has lost a good brother and ardent worker, and that his many friends extend their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his family in their bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning and these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and published in the Worker, and a copy sent to his family.

Oh, that this organization was composed of brothers as faithful as he was—what an organization we would be, and what an influence we would be in this fair land.

Let us all live our lives and do our work in such a way that when our turn comes to leave this place we will not fear to go, and that we will be missed.

As I told you last month, we were working to have our agreement signed by the contractors of this city. We have lost this time, but will work harder the next time. Two of the leading firms of this city were perfectly willing to sign it, providing a third firm that always underbid them in their work would do so. It can be seen very readily that they could not do the right thing for us when this third firm did work at 30 or 40 cents an hour. Our committee waited on this third firm, and waited long to see what they would do. They did not see it in our light, however, so decided not to

sign it, and there we are. Anyway, we know where the hitch comes in, and will try to overcome it.

The whole secret of the affair is that there are a lot of good electricians in this town that are not in with us, and we must have them in; and another thing, there are a whole lot of brothers in this local that don't take enough interest in the union beyond carrying a card to show what they are. Some of them don't show up at the local at all, except to get a new card or to make a kick about something that don't suit them, and some of the others will sit there like wooden Indians and never say a word or offer a suggestion.

An organization, or rather society of fellows, or rather boys, that work for the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co.'s kindergarten, gave a dance last Saturday night, and had the cheek to put the announcement in the paper as Local No. 83. Following is a clipping from the Free Press the next morning:

"A committee of Electrical Worker's Union No. 83, under charge of Geo. Baird, as chairman, attended the dance given by the Milwaukee Electrical Workers at Schlitz Park last night, and induced union men to leave the dance. Members of the committee were stationed at the gate and in the hall and informed all comers that the dance was run by non-union men employing a non-union orchestra. The local union took exceptions to the dance being run under a name that might confuse it with those given by the union.

"No trouble was experienced by those conducting the dance until 10.30 o'clock, at which time the electric lights in the hall were extinguished and remained out for over half an hour. It was thought that the wires had been cut. The troubles did not cease here. Several men obtained a large number of tickets of admission to the dance and opened a sale on the street corner, underbidding the ticket sellers at the office by 50 per cent. Some of the tickets sold for five cents.

"The dance was planned by the Milwaukee Electric Workers, a club organization among employes of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company. The management of the dance was in charge of

Joseph Merath, W. F. Ward, Joseph Klepel and R. Tappbert."

You must know that if this kindergarten of two years, one year, sixth months and three months experience (?) as electricians were to join our local they would undoubtedly lose their jobs, as their company will not tolerate a union among its workers.

Wishing the work success all over the Brotherhood's jurisdiction, I remain

One of the faithful,

GEORGE L. COE,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 84.

ATLANTA, GA., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is a very disagreeable task to write, although it is my duty to do so, so far as I can, but I am afraid that will not be as much as I would like to say.

We are not overrun with business. There is not very much work just now, but it will be on the pick up soon, I hope. We have the main offices of the South Bell Telephone Company here now and it may be of some help to us.

We also have a new charter granted to a toll line company of Georgia and they will go to work soon, I suppose. They connect with an opposition exchange to the Bell Telephone Company, and that will, I hope, mean some toll work for both companies. We have also a charter granted to the new light and power company, which is several miles above, on the river. They will build into the city and also establish a substation and erect lines all over the city, and if we get them all started at once we will have all the work that we need, which will come in very handy, as we are not over-stocked at present.

There are but few card men walking about who want to work, and you can very easily imagine that a lineman wants to work, whether he gets pay or not, as it is such easy work. All they have to do is to climb the poles, string the wire, put on the cross-arms and hang those light-weight transformers. They have a helper to do the work. Of course, it is a pleasure to be on the job just to see what is going on.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of George Castleman or Peawhopper Kelley

please address Brother Charles Bell, No. 25 Willow street, Atlanta, Ga. Brother Bell is not at work, but is expecting to go to splicing again soon.

I see some of the boys are asking for more money and getting it without much trouble. I am proud to see it, and hope to have more here very soon, as I think it is needed here as bad as anywhere, for this is a poor paying town. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. J. STROUD,

Acting President and Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 91.

EASTON, PA., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 91 is still progressing. There are still new members being added to our number, and good live members they appear to be, going on the basis that good members are those who attend meetings. Our new members attend well, and in a short time we will have better meetings than ever.

As the inside men come in our prospects are getting better for an increase in inside men's wages. Our inside men have no wage scale as yet, but expect in the near future to adopt one. Journeymen carpenters are getting \$3 for nine hours, and we believe the inside electrical workers should get equal pay with the carpenters. With the assistance of our building trades mechanics, the inside wiremen could easily secure the same rate, and that would be little enough for good men who do the right sort of inside work.

Our outside linemen are still at the \$2.50 basis for nine hours. It seems that there are still plenty of linemen who are accepting work at that rate.

If floaters and others keep away from Easton and vicinity for about one year the chance of Local No. 91 getting an increase for all linemen would be very good. We hope to see in the near future wages so that the employers of linemen will be offering \$3 for nine hours, with half holiday on Saturday.

We hope the I. B. E. W. all over the country are not taking many helpers to learn the linemen's work. By keeping new men from climbing the older ones can make

a scarcity of linemen, and the demand for the No. 1 article will be sure to make the employer offer the rate to get the men.

If scabs and novices are worth \$2 to \$2.50 per day, then surely linemen should be worth double, or \$5 for a day's work. One good lineman can do more than a whole gang of scabs in a day.

Local No. 91 hopes to settle the delegate to the convention question before another month goes by, and we hope the I. B. E. W. will have our representative among its numbers.

With best wishes to all, we remain

E. D. W.,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 92.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is slack here at present, only four or five men working in town; but we have hopes of having the slack pulled before long.

The Century Telephone Co. are changing their plant at Wellsville to central energy, which gives work to a few men from here.

Wishing success to all, I remain

Yours fraternally,

MAX LUNDREGEN,

Secretary.

Local Union No. 94.

KEWANEE, ILL., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since our last letter appeared in the Worker our local has given a smoker, which was a great success. We entertained the candidates on the citizens labor ticket, the head of which was elected and also one alderman from the first ward.

Work seems to be plentiful along all lines here this spring. The Central Union is making extensive improvements by putting up new lines and rebuilding old ones.

The Kewanee Mining and Manufacturing Company are installing electricity to do the work now being done with horses.

We had the pleasure of taking in three new members at our last meeting, and we have two more candidates for our next meeting. There has been no work done on the street car lines this spring, but they say they are going to commence work soon.

Brother P. G. Hayes has left us to take a position in Los Angeles, California.

Our local is intending to send at least one delegate to the convention in Salt Lake City.

Our corresponding secretary is busy moving, so he has asked me to do the writing for him.

The Kewanee Light and Power Company has built five new power houses, and we understand that they are going to install an alternating system manufactured by the General Electric Company. They have done some extensive line work this spring so that they will be prepared to deliver the juice to any part of the city. We fellows of the Western Tube Company, think the city people will have to "Get up early in the morning" if they beat our power house and electrical equipment in general.

Well, I believe I had better close.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK A. HYDE.

Local Union No. 95.

JOPLIN, MO., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since our last letter death has visited our local and taken from our midst our most esteemed brother, Alva Utt, our recording secretary, and one of the best workers we had.

Last Sunday morning he left home and came to work at the light as usual, kissing his young wife good-bye, and telling her he would be back early for dinner. But, alas, he never returned until he was carried back burned so badly that she was unable to ever see his beloved face again. If ever a sad accident occurred, this surely was one of them.

It will never be known exactly how he came to meet with the accident, for he was in the sub-station by himself, and Brothers Stancoff and Farnham found him over an hour later tied up with the Southwestern Missouri Light Company, 5,500 volt stuff, and he was burned so badly you could not recognize him.

He was buried Tuesday, and we surely did all in our power to give his body as nice a burial as possible. There were about three hundred union men in line, and we marched to the cemetery. He was also a member

of the Maccabees, and carried a \$1,000 benefit.

Work here is not very good now, as the Home is about through, and the Bell is not doing anything.

Brother P. M. Dick, don't you think it is about time we were hearing from you? I was instructed to write to you, but have not had time.

Brothers, I will close, as I have nothing more to write.

Yours fraternally,

T. S. HAGGARD,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 96.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Everything in this city is about the same. We have signed the same agreement with the contractors association that we had last year, and Wm. L. Browne can not be made to join the association, but is willing to hire union men and sign any agreement the other contractors will, but as our agreement states that no member shall work for any but a member of the association Browne is still on the unfair list.

Work for inside wiremen has picked up very much in the past ten days and a few good union men could get work here for the next few weeks at about \$2.50 for 8 hours work, but by the time this is out I think the rush will be over. If any member wants to come here they should write S. A. Strout, 419 Main St., he will let them know; or he could address Page Electric Co., Pearl & Worcester Sts.

The line work is not rushing very fast around Worcester, except a seven mile electric road to Malden, and that is about done. I find many good letters in the Worker for May and it is surely getting better. We do not see as many letters telling us how much beer a brother can drink, and how many saloons they were in the night before.

We are having full attendance and transact a great deal of business every meeting night. Our electrical discussions and black board work is getting to be the real thing. It is hard work to drive a member home before twelve o'clock, and every body wants to be a delegate to the B. T. C. and C. L. U., but we are allowed only five to each body

and they cannot all be it. The election of officers is about due now. Remember, you cannot all be officers, so do not feel badly if you are left out.

I believe that every local should do as 103 has done, and appoint a constitution committee. There are some things we should have changed.

F. E. Haskell, of 182, deposited his card here, and worked in this city a few weeks for the Consolidated Street R. R.

MAC,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 100.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Success to all of our fighting locals. I am glad to be able to state we have settled the differences between the Florida Electric Company and our local, and proclaim them fair to organized labor. Both sides believing they were right, concessions were made by both parties. Let all shake hands, and work for the good of all concerned. Let us have no imaginary grievances.

Remember, all companies have the right to hire and discharge whom they please, providing they do not persecute a man for his union principles. We can not interfere. There is an agreement between our local and the Florida Electric Company, and I call on all members of the Brotherhood to assist in upholding our agreement. Let us prove to them that we can and will in the future, as the past, keep our side of an agreement: Minimum rate of \$2.50 per day of nine hours. Perhaps the company will raise the rate. I am sorry to say that up to this writing we have been unable to bring about a settlement with the others. The Electric Supply and Construction Company and Wightman & Co., are still unfair to organized labor.

I desire to thank one and all for your assistance and support. While carrying out the will of the local, I have tried to do my duty.

Brother A. L. Winn, of No. 80, is here—all true blue, but greeney's every one. They had a lamb with them. He was elected and on Tuesday night he will handle the wireless grams, and he will be a sadder Budweiser man. Brothers Winn, Moorehead,

Carter, Overstreet and Burrows, all of No. 108, we bid you welcome.

Kid Roundtree, of No. 100, has taken unto himself a wife. This explains why Kid, for the past two months, has been singing "I'd Leave my Happy Home for You." Local No. 100 wishes them a long and happy life.

No. 88, we wish you luck in your efforts.

No. 108 write us.

To the boys in Charleston, S. C. Hello, from No. 100.

No. 327, you can depend on it, your wage scale will be respected in the future. Place more faith in your sister locals.

Yours fraternally,

E. J. McDONNELL,
President.

Local Union No. 117.

ELGIN, ILLS., May 28, 1905.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, we are still here in the ring. We are bent a little, but not quite broke.

Electrical work is just fair here, and that is all. We have had the pleasure of putting a few card men to work lately that came in with their traveling cards, but we can not offer any thing to any one out of employment. There seems to be quite a little work around here, as the telephone companies are building some small towns and farmer lines all around Elgin, and so far they get all the card men they want without advertising for them.

I wish to thank the brothers of No. 176 for their action in regard to the little matter I had before them last meeting night as a committee from No. 117. I am sorry to say that one of our brothers here says he don't approve of such a thing as this committee was doing, and when the brother himself has been hallooing for the very thing this committee is doing for quite a while, but it is hard to please every one these days.

I hope that we will have something to say next month that will please the majority of the brothers, if not all.

We have decided to send one delegate to our next national convention at Salt Lake City. It will be decided who shall go the first meeting in in July.

I like the tone of the brother's letter from Local No. 1. I will say that Brother Ross

hit the nail on the head when he wrote his last letter. He has stated nothing but the truth about the brothers in the small locals. I was in trouble once in a small local in a town of over a hundred thousand people, and had to railroad, and I will say that when a question comes up like the one you speak of I can not keep still.

I do hope that there will be something done at the next convention to tear down the high fences that have been built, and make all brothers on an equal.

I have heard that Smoky had his special car hitched on behind President Teddy. Good for you, Smoky. Hope you got that line transposed.

Wishing success to all, I am yours fraternally,

T. H. BRYSON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 119.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

I have been reading with interest the arguments advanced by the several brothers as to why the constitution, art. 14, sec. 5, should be altered, and that the "Chinese walls" around some of the large cities are to be "torn down with 13-inch guns." I have yet to see one reasonable excuse advanced why this section of the constitution should be altered or the walls torn down.

Now, let us see why the "Chinese wall" is built. Do the brothers stop to think why high examination fees are asked, or, as Brother Harrison, of San Jose, called it, "enormous?" Do they know what it costs to run an organization of 2,500 men, as, say, for instance, New York? Do they know that there trouble of one kind or another is on, in the large cities, either of their own or through affiliated bodies, and consequently drawing strike pay from the treasury? Now, as to being "enormous," are they so? Twenty-five dollars is quoted. I presume that in all locals that charge this examination fee there is a correspondingly high initiation fee, and most likely \$3.50 or \$4.00, perhaps \$4.50, scale. Now, Brother Floater comes in from up State or some other State where the rate is \$2.50 or \$3.00 and the examination fee is \$10, and expects to go right to work at the increased compensation, with or without the formality of

depositing his card with the local within whose jurisdiction he is. Well, with all due respect to our brother from San Jose, I fail to see the "enormous" part of it.

It seems to me that if a man increases his salary a dollar or a dollar and a half a day by journeying a few miles or a few hundred miles he is putting up a very small fee at \$25. It has taken us several years to do it, and has cost us many times that amount to accomplish it.

Now, as to the Brotherhood part of it: Do you know, Brother Floater, that the initiation fee we charge ourselves is \$80 more than we charge you for your transfer examination? If that is not Brotherhood, what is it?

Do you know, Brother Floater, that within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City Hall in New York one-twelfth (1-12) of the entire I. B. E. W. are employed as union men, and are inside wiremen? Do you know that four business agents and a financial secretary are at work the year around in this district, eight hours a day, at union wages, and it needs more? Do you know that at the present moment there are over one hundred thousand men in the building trades out of work in New York by reason of a "lock out," and we stand our share of it? Do you ever stop to think what it costs to run an organization of this kind? Does the "Chinese wall" wall look so high now? Don't you know that the wall is a small one, and easily gotten over without being "torn down with 13-inch guns?" All it costs is \$25.

This, Brother Floater, is not a two, three, four, five or even a ten dollar town, and when you come to it we expect you to help us build it up, not tear down.

ALBERT K. ATHERTON.

P. S. The foregoing is written as an individual opinion, and is in no sense an official expression of my local. If you should see fit to publish it I desire you to publish this also.

A. K. A.

Local Union No. 123.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Local No. 123 is still climbing. We have taken in six or eight members in the last three meeting nights and have three more

more to come in next, then we will have all the electrical workers in the town except W. U. Telegraph linemen, but we hope to get them soon.

We held a smoker last night and had a jolly good time. All the boys seemed to enjoy it and everything passed off in first-class style. We had with us the outside and inside construction foremen—E. D. Hinthorn and Travis Tatum—both of whom are all O. K. and workmen that carry the ticket.

Work here at present is slack, as the Bell Telephone Company and the Consolidated Light and Power Company both have just finished their new plants.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., in this town, I met the president and treasurer of Local No. 138, but did not have time to talk to them, as I only saw them a few minutes before they were leaving for Asheville on their home trip. I would like to have seen more of them, but did not know they were here, but I know they are O. K., for they were elected delegates to the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

Fraternally yours,

E. C. YARBROUGH,
President.

Local Union No. 146.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

A few lines at this time from this local will probably interest the readers of the Worker, in view of the fact that the McAuliff Division of the Western Union Telegraph has been declared unfair to organized labor by the central labor bodies of this city and New Haven. The causes that brought about this trouble are probably known to the reader, and we will not weary you with a repetition of the same. Suffice to say that the boys are holding out in good shape, with one or two exceptions.

On May 28 the employees of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company (motormen and conductors) voted 226 to 8 to go on strike for the betterment of their condition, and at the same time agreeing to submit their grievances to an impartial board of arbitration; one member to be chosen by the company, one by the union, and the third member to be chosen by the two previously named. The proposition

was flatly refused by the company. On May 15 five cars were run on Stafford avenue by deserters from the union. Later four of these men returned to the union, with tears in their eyes, asking forgiveness for the betrayal of their trust, which was granted them.

Now, as to the part No. 146 plays in this matter. We had ten men, members of our local, working for this company in this city, and the company were very desirous of keeping these same men in their employ; so much so that Mr. Lattimer, the construction foreman, telegraphed Brother Sheehan to come to Bridgeport and see if he could not adjust matters, so that the linemen would remain at work. Brother Sheehan came here and remained two days and made several attempts to interview the officials of the company, but for some reason, as yet unexplained, he was unable to gain an audience with them. And at a special meeting of our local it was voted to call our men off the work until such time as the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company should be declared fair to organized labor.

Now, as to the part our "rugged honest" mayor played in the affair. On Friday, May 16, the Traction Company imported seventy-two strike breakers. The Traction Company informed the superintendent of the police that no cars would be run on Sunday. Consequently the superintendent of the police made no provision for guarding the car barns and property of the company. Contrary to their agreement, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning the company notified police headquarters—too late for any change in the detail of men—that cars would be started from the barns at 11 o'clock. Five cars left the Barnum avenue barns and made the trip out State street. On the return of the cars fully 5,000 people were assembled on the open lot facing the car barns. At the corner of Pembroke street and Barnum avenue a stone was thrown at one of the passing cars. It was like dropping a lighted match in a keg of powder. The stones flew thick and fast, and the four policemen who were on duty at the car barns were unable to cope with the situation. Into the breach stepped Dennis Mulvihill, and taking one policeman by the arm, placed him in the middle of the car track, with the

instructions to not let any car pass him if he had to use his gun. He proved himself equal to the emergency. Seeing that the matter was beyond the control of the police he assumed command and in thirty minutes from the time the first stone was thrown things were as quiet as a country church yard. And this is the man that the corporations of this city, combined with the political tricksters of both parties, are trying to put on the shelf, but it is the opinion of the writer that the people will speak even more emphatic this fall than they did two years ago.

Faternally yours,

JOHN T. ROONEY.

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 161.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is good here at present. The Tri-State Tel. Co. is stringing cable now, and have Brother Murry splicing here. Brother Charley Lindsay came here from Norristown, No. 277. Brother Charley Bowie arrived in here from Elwood, Ind., and went to work for the Tri-State Tel. Co. Charley said for Elwood boys to hang onto their job for someone may take it. Hello, Graven; how are you getting along? My address is 15 Iowa street, Uniontown, Pa.

We have adopted a wage scale—Foremen, \$3.25; sub-foremen, \$3; journeymen, \$2.75; apprentice, \$2.50—and nine hours to constitute a day's work. The Tri-State Tel. Co. is paying this scale. We received by card Brother Lindsay, of 277, and Brother Bowie, of 147. We initiated two candidates at our last meeting.

Bowie says, hello, Skinner; can you get a job of grunting yet?

Hello, Jake James; if you see this drop a line here.

There were two or three brother came in and went to work for P. McK. C. Ry. Wishing all locals success, I remain

Faternally yours,

J. D. RIFFLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 162.

OMAHA, NEB., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Things in Omaha have assumed a peaceful appearance again in our craft after our

short difficulty with the telephone. We won our advance in wages. In the country it is still an open job, and our country wages are now \$1.90 and expenses, ten hours; on exchanges of fifty phones or over, nine hours for a day's work.

We have several scabs here.

Our inspectors that came with us went bad. Only one that was in the union went back, the others stuck hard.

We are having a general strike here, but every one seems to be good-natured, except the Business Men's Association, which feels blue

There is no great rush of work here, but believe that by our next letter work will be plentiful enough. All, except two men, working now.

Well, in regard to our convention. Are we going to do anything, or run in the same way we have? The first thing is to tear up the board fence and have a big bonfire of it; and the next that I advocate is preparing a large strike fund—a clause that should read something like this: Our dues to be not less than \$1.50 a month the world over; fifty cents of this amount to be put into a strike fund for one year, and this fund not to be touched for that time. By so doing we can get a fund in a short time that will assure us something; also govern the amount of strikes to take place at once, and then these locals that are now receiving \$4 for eight hours or more to keep quiet, and let some of the others build up.

I expect some one will send me an infernal machine for this article, but I will open it just the same.

I also believe that our jurisdiction should be made into districts, and an officer elected to each district, he having complete control of that district, and attend to the matters of his district, and no strike ordered against his word can derive benefit.

Faternally yours,

MAIL POUCH.

Local Union No. 163.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our worthy president, J. J. McGlynn, is working in town again; also Brother Krothe (Foxy Grandpa). Brother Collins is a home guard again.

Brother Lynch, our genial secretary, is

drawing a monthly salary with the Pittston Light. He hasn't told me whether he is earning it, though.

Now a word to you members who can not attend meetings. Out of about thirty members in good standing we are very glad to have ten present. Between those men who neglect to attend meetings and the scab I prefer the latter. The man that don't belong to a labor organization does not usually believe in it and has courage enough to stick up for his principles. As for the non-attending man, he usually belongs to an organization not because he is forced to join, but he has not courage enough to stay out of it or to buck it. He usually lets himself run behind until he gets ashamed to look a union man in the face, and then he hunts up some obliging fellow to take his dues to the hall. If he does happen to come to a meeting he will sit with his hands in his pockets and will not get up like a man and speak his mind on any subject before the house; and when some one else gets up to speak on a subject a couple times he will turn to some member next to him and, in his narrow way, tell him so and so has too much to say. Oh, you poor deluded fake, to take up the attention of a good union man at a meeting, when, if you only had principle enough to stand up the rest of the members would shut up, and our worthy president would see to it, for there is not a fairer-minded head officer in any other local.

Now, there is another class of men that call around once in awhile and violate their oaths as union men every minute they are in the hall. Instead of paying attention to what is before the house they are talking among themselves. Boys, this will not be tolerated. It is a shame if it is not stopped. You will have to put the press secretary out of his office; because, if my pen can write what is in my heart I will make it too hot for you.

There are about twenty-five hodcarriers out on strike here and they are throwing the whole building trades into a turmoil. The building trades have taken up the fight in behalf of the hodcarriers and appointed an arbitration board, of which our Honorable Shotty is the secretary.

Brother Editor, will you please be kind enough to insert an editorial in the Worker

requesting the press secretaries of all the locals to present their views on having the tone of our journal changed to articles on electricity and our trade. I would write a letter on it myself, but it would not be read by one-fifth of your readers, while the editorial would be read by all.

I remain for the good of the union,

Faternally yours,

M. TUBRIDY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 180.

VALLEJO, CAL., May 23, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Not knowing about the change of date, my May letter was sent too late for publication. Therein was a notice that our local had been visited by that grim switchman who open circuits—man's earthly career. After an illness of but three days Bro. Wm. Callen was called to the great Beyond. He was an A I mechanic and by his death we lose a member and his family a dutiful son and brother. The local did its duty by him. Among the many floral pieces was a large, double-throw, double-pole knife switch left at the open circuit. A very appropriate piece for a departed electrical worker.

We would like to say something about sore heads in a local and the damage they do. For instance, a member does something considered against the good of unionism, but as the case was not covered by the constitution, no charges were preferred—just discussed in open meeting. The chairman thought the offense something that should be stopped and so told the offender, who became greatly enraged, getting very personal and insulting in language and action. When he was called to order and severely reprimanded, he appealed from the decision of the chair. The case of both sides was then plainly stated and put to vote. Every member present, with one exception, upheld the chair. Instead of taking his dose like a man he has stayed away from meetings, threatening all sorts of things and acting all the way through like a spanked two-year-old. (Is that good unionism?) Although the rest of the members look upon him in pity for his lack of manliness, his type is a thorn in the side of unionism, doing more harm than good. My contention is: If a

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member thinks that he has been wronged by the chair bring it up in the meeting, but do not blab it all over the outside. If he is in the right, some members will surely see it and uphold him; if in the wrong, take his medicine and try to do better.

In answer to J. W. T. of sixty four—your case in December number is weak. I'll bet we on the navy yard use some little electric article every day that you in your place have no call for, so would not know the name nor use thereof. He was honest and admitted his ignorance in said case. My case still holds—read it more carefully. Bro. Holland, of 283, you are on the right road, keep it up. We want an International Brotherhood—no town walls.

Fraternally yours,
C. A. P.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 183.

LEXINGTON, KY, May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The Worker, I think, is a very valuable journal, and should be read by every member.

Local No. 183 is in the most prosperous condition since its organization, and at our last meeting we received nine applications, as follows: R. D. Fowler, George Goss, W. D. Good, Chas. Sorten, Luke Templeman, Jas. Ray, Geo. Weindell, J. W. Sorten, and W. C. Mattox. Indications are that we will do as well at our next meeting.

All the boys are working hard, and working together, to improve our local. We have good meetings and regular attendance of all resident members.

During the past month we have received the traveling cards of Charles Royse of No. 112, John Gerke of No. 112, J. W. James of No. 118, Leslie Kitchen of No. 286, J. H. Cutler of No. 149, J. W. Blackner of No. 141.

Charles Royse took out a card, and before this is in print he will be in Kansas City. He is a fine fellow and a good workman, and we are very sorry to lose him.

There is the usual amount of work being done here, with plenty of help to do it.

Wages here are as follows; Lexington Street Railway and Light Company, \$1.50; East Tennessee Telephone Company, \$1.75; Fayette Home Tel. Company, \$2.25, and

Lexington and Paris Traction Company, \$2.50. All work ten hours. So you see there is plenty of work for our local to do.

There is only one card man working for the East Tennessee, and not one working for the Street Railway and Light Company. The Fayette Tel. Company's men are card men, and all on the Lexington and Paris traction line are card men, for which credit must be given Brother Wm. Goodshall, of Philadelphia.

Wishing success to all brothers, I will close.

Yours respectfully,
FRED LIVINGSTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 185.

HELENA, MONT., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At last the crust has broken, and after a short gingery campaign on the part of Brother Curran, of Salt Lake, the electrical workers of Helena are organized.

Ye ancient unioners ought to see the material that Helena has dug up in the shape of members. Never in my sittings at different union meetings have I seen the individual interest on the different discussions which arose at this local's meetings shown as strongly. No wall ornaments go in our local, and if we can keep the members as interested in the future as we have in the past, Helena is bound to be heard from as a model local.

We have just received our charter, and have not secured a regular meeting place or decided on what nights to meet.

Helena has always been classed as a poor union town, but in the near future she will outlive that name and come to the front as a town of union principles. The city as it now stands has between thirty and thirty-five different unions, with a total of something like 2,200 members—not a bad showing for the time that unionism has had any hold whatever on the laboring class here.

Labor unions have now reached the stage where capitalists fear them. Let us not move too swiftly, brothers, in any direction until we are sure of what we are doing. We should always try to keep the public sentiment on our side in all questions which may arise, as its power on the quick settlement

of controversies between capital and labor can not be questioned.

Capitalists are being led to believe that a union man is an enemy to him, and the quicker we get that opinion out of them the better for us. We should endeavor by all means to show him that all we want is a fair portion of what we earn for him as wages for ourselves. There are always two sides to a question; capitalists have their side, so have we, and without going into the past and recalling how a capitalist accumulated his money, it is only just and fair to show all the respect we can to him. He has money invested and is running the risk, and we are in a position now that if capital was to withdraw from the field the result would be one of those deplorable panics.

Capitalists always figure on a certain percentage to be gained by an investment, and the smallness of this percentage would be a surprise to some of the workers on investigation. The way that capital and labor are fighting now lead a good many capitalists to let their money stand idle, as they can not tell at what time a strike will be declared against them, and they have no way of figuring on an investment where labor is involved. Take, for instance, a telephone company, or any concern that does business which is not confined to a small district. When they start to build a plant they can figure the cost of material, but when it comes to labor they are stuck. They say they all have to charge this rate, which is sure to be way out of reason, and then in case we are compelled to pay higher wages we can do so and still bring in the certain percentage on the invested capital. The merchants who have phones have to pay higher rates, and in order to make their business pay they charge higher prices for their stock, and the workers are by far the consumers, so in this way the increase of wages are usually disposed of.

There seems to be only one way to get the laboring class and capital together, and that is to let the United States, for instance, be divided into sections, so that the general conditions in each of the sections would be the same, and then have a wage schedule established all over this one section, which would be the same in all parts of it. This schedule should hold good for at least three years, in my estimation. - In this way the

investor could figure a little closer, and a working man would know that he would receive a certain wage in a certain section for a stated time. This would be a great thing for a worker, as it would give him a chance to save a little money, where he spends it now waiting for trouble to quiet itself.

You will say, brothers, what about agreements as they are now signed between employers and employees. I will say right here, brothers, that they have been broken too many times to hold much faith. A good many times agreements are signed by workers that are a detriment to them, as they are made up by attorneys who understand that business and work a good many hitches in them.

A section wage schedule could be let to a delegated committee or convention, and in this way we could stop a lot of this killing that is going on between ourselves.

I would like to see, and I know a good many more brothers would, this abominable examination fee that is charged crushed, as it is nothing more nor less than a good scab developer. It seems to me that \$5 is plenty to charge for examination anywhere, and even that could be dispensed with nicely. The examination itself can not be too strict, so that when a man has a card it will be a recommendation. As they are now held they are too slipshod to be of much use, and in presenting a card at a local your examination card is looked on with disgust. Another thing, if a man is a union man in one town, why is it he has to beg his way into other unions, and also put up, in some cases, a good bunch of money along with that begging before we condescend to call him brother? I would like to see the day when a card is good any place without this freezeout accompaniment.

I have aired these subjects in order to bring them into discussion, as September next is the time for changing laws that are proving themselves defective in many ways.

It is gratifying to see the good work that arbitration is doing. It is good policy to arbitrate a foot harmoniously rather than a mile unharmoniously.

Yours fraternally,

G. H. COAR,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 194.

SHREVEPORT, LA., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Since our last letter we have, in sorrow, followed one of our brothers to his last resting place, and it was the saddest act No. 194 ever performed.

On May 1, about 9 a. m., Brother Albert Hersey, while working on a 60-foot pole, at the corner of Texas and Jordan streets, fell. How it happened no one will ever know, but it is supposed he thought he had his safety fastened. He struck the concrete pavement, and lived only about five hours. On the third Local No. 194 and the Red Men, of which he was a member, laid him away, covering his grave with some of the most beautiful flowers that could be had, especially so was the floral offering from the Southern Construction Company, for whom he was working. He leaves a young wife and one half-brother. I understand the Southern Construction Company presented his wife with a handsome check, the amount of which I am not able to say, but no matter how large it might be, it will not be able to fill the place of the husband and brother.

The following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed brother, Albert Hersey, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 194, of Shreveport, La., pay tribute to his memory by extending our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family ; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the widow, and a copy sent to our Official Journal for publication.

Work here is about the same. Everybody carrying a card is drawing the \$3.00.

The Cumberland still have a bunch of "nothings" working, but I do not think they will have much use for them when the new company gets into operation, which will be some time in July.

Fraternally yours,

S. V. MCKENNAN.

Local Union No. 197.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Work in this section is a very scarce article, with prospects of improvement very poor.

Some of the brothers have been very busy the past week in decorating the city with lights for the reception of President Roosevelt and the Spanish-American war veterans' reunion that takes place at the same time. Present indications point to a grand display.

The following brothers have visited us the the past week : Bill Bailey, of 21 ; Frank Lee, 77 ; E. H. Mead, 134 ; Dick Elwood, 61 ; Mike Monahan, 151 ; C. M. Cooper, 121 ; Lester Curry, 75.

Brother Louis De Young was through early in the month. We surmised from the broad hat and array of guns he was bound for the Wild West.

With regards to all locals and the editor, I remain

Fraternally yours,

E. L. WESTBROOK,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 207.

STOCKTON, CAL., May 25, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

No. 207 is doing nicely. We are going to have a big smoker next Tuesday night to enliven things up a little. It has been pretty dead here for the last three months.

The city is about to vote on a municipal lighting plant. If it goes through there will be something doing for the hikers. The Light Company is putting up an awful fight against it.

Hoping this will get a little space for No. 207, which has not had anything in the Worker for months, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. KLEIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 210.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

If any of the brothers are looking for health, and have plenty of coin to buy it with, let them come to Atlantic City, but if it is work they are after let them steer clear,

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as there is very little doing in this neck of the woods. All the companies are only keeping their regular forces going.

Brother Kellar has deposited his card in this local. Dick has been working on a patent all winter, and intended to keep it a secret, but it has leaked out, and proves to be a mosquito eradicator. He has a contract with the city of Brigantine for the season to keep the pests down.

The Atlantic City and Suburban Traction Co. commenced raising their iron poles a week ago, but I guess the job will never be any good, as they have nothing but dagos working so far.

Dick Du Bois hit town yesterday, but as chances are slim at his line of work I guess he will go to pushing rolling chairs on the board walk.

Well, I guess this is all the damage I can do, so I will cut the primaries. As the salt air down here is ruining my complexion, I am going to try a little Michigan weather, and see how it goes.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. TOWNE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 212.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 24, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The month of May has treated us with honor. Every craft that struck was given what they asked for. One more glorious victory for the workman, which shows his cause is a just one. The greatest victory just now is ours. The linemen won from the Bell Telephone Company, which is its first defeat, and that was given to them by a new local, No. 235, which shows they have the goods.

Cincinnati is lining up well under the pressure, but all crafts are just again as strong as they were last year. If you have no card to show you might just as well leave Cincinnati and go to China, for no one but a heathen would be without a card.

We have Brother Trout, from Columbus, Ohio, with us. He has charge of the work in Ingall's Building, Cincinnati's first concrete sky scraper, but at present there is no one working but him, but he will need men as soon as the plans are revised for nine floors. Then, brothers, you will need no

tools but a thirty pound sledge and an iron wedge to dig out centers.

The helpers will present their scale for the coming year June 10, this being their first attempt. We wish them all the success in the world. Well, I will say for three months acquaintance with you, helpers, I am proud of you, and you have the stamina which is necessary to make good union men, but I am sorry to see you have no business agent yet. You must certainly have one. You may go to the meeting regularly and pass resolutions, but when you leave that is the end of the resolutions. You have no one to look out for your interests, and, one other thing, it is poor policy to appoint committees and take them away from their work to investigate cases. When a contractor hires a man he wants a steady one, and when you send him out on a committee you are putting the contractor to inconvenience. He may depend on that man to finish a special piece of work that day. Brothers, we are paying 40 cents (each member) per month for a business agent, and each local ought to have one.

It seems strange for brothers to fight for eight hours for a day's work, then when they get it they do not hold to it. I have seen brothers who were not supposed to start work until 7.30 a. m. carrying material and waiting for cars at 7 a. m. They go to the shop, get this material, and wait. Brothers, that is not true unionism. You are not staying by your promise if you make one step backward. It will take another two years to get the conditions you have today.

I think the examing fee should be knocked out. I do not believe in home rule in this case. This is the land of liberty, and brothers should be free to roam at will and be greeted with open arms wherever he goes. I believe every journeyman should be examined so as to guarantee the contractor competent men.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK WARNER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 218.

SHARON, PA., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The Union Tel. and Tel. Company is

taking on a man every few days, and are about to open up with a full force.

The Bell Tel. Company will start to build one mile and a half of line for cable here, and can use a few more men.

A new traction company will break ground here in a few days, and another is coming in from Cleveland. This work will be ready in about one month's time.

Brother Larry Ryan experienced a very painful operation a few days ago, between Bone Setter Reese and Brother Homes. I think Brother Ryan will be able, in about six weeks, to get around to do work of some kind. That will please Brother Ryan, as it has been ten months since he has been himself.

In closing, I will say that No. 218 will not listen to cross talk or hard luck stories. It must be true blue, and up to date. No others need apply.

Faternally yours,

GUKE.

Local Union No. 221.

BRAUMONT, TEX., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Please do not cut any of this letter out. I am a new one at this business, and when you cut anything out you usually discourage me.

Beaumont is getting on its feet again. The mud has dried up and all are enjoying themselves. Brother Jack De Voke, our president, is rolling around with a flat wheel now. He was out to a fire some time ago and tried to do a parachute leap from the top of a barn and broke his leg. It was dark and Jack had forgotten how far it was to the ground. Anyway, he is up and able to be around. Mr. Peters' big boy has gone to Chicago, or St. Louis, I forget which. He says he is going on the vaudeville stage since he learned a few fancy stunts with De Voke's Co. The Beaumont Tel. Co. have not started up the construction work yet. They expect to in a few days though. Brother Sibley was in town to-day from Salt Lake. He reports things as kind of quiet. We took in one brother last meeting night, H. G. Nye.

Yours fraternally,

J. O. BRAZELTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 225.

TOPEKA, KANS., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 225, though battered and torn, is still in the ring. I'll tell you it took lots of rag-chewing and head-scratching before we got through with our trouble. We settled with the Bell for \$2.50 and ten hours, with the understanding that we are to have nine hours shortly and that the scabs be dropped as fast as possible. Well, up to date they have kept their agreement, for the scabs are gone and we have our nine hours.

Taking everything into consideration I guess we did fairly well. We are fifteen cents and one hour better off than formerly, so we have no great kick coming after all.

We have a couple from our own local working on the inside yet, whose cases are on the hook.

Well, boys, we are looking toward Salt Lake and thinking of those places with the high board fence, the placing conduit and molding, etc., and the apprentice system, strike benefits, etc. I hope there are more like us.

With best wishes to all, I am

Yours fraternally,

P. M. MITCHELL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 337.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Telephone business is pretty good in Chicago.

All of our boys are working—that is, all that are left, as 134 swiped about one hundred of our members after we got them organized.

The new company is not doing much business yet, but they are rushing things. Wishing all success,

Yours fraternally,

A. E. BUCKETT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 238.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work around this city is just about the same as it has been all this winter, that is, just enough to keep the boys busy. The prospects for a busy summer were never brighter than at the present time. In about

three weeks there will be plenty of work for both inside and outside wiremen. I want to remind all of the members of Local No. 238 that we still meet at the C. L. U. Hall every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and will say it will stand all members in hand and save you trouble if you will attend these meetings and keep your dues paid up.

No. 238 would like to hear from Brother Zeb Gentry, who has some business relations with our local, which we would like to have adjusted at once.

The members of Telephone Operators Local Union No. 10817, who were working for the Asheville Telephone Co., were locked, or rather discharged for a demand that they had made on the company on May 1, 1903. They were out about one week, and the company was glad to get them back. The company signed an agreement to recognize their union and gave them the raise they asked for, and to compel all new operators to join their union and to take the old operators back. The Central Labor Union took hold of this matter, and made it so hot for the company that they were only too glad to settle it.

Local No. 238 has issued Adolphus Murry a traveling card, No. 11, good until July 31, 1903. He is all right.

Local No. 48, of Alanta, Ga., has granted R. L. Walker a withdrawal card. He was initiated in Local No. 238, of Asheville, N. C. He has quit the business, so he says.

We are sorry to relate that the Building Trades Council has been disbanded on account of some of the building craft not sticking. In fact, there was not any of the craft that kept their obligation, and it was solely against the electrical workers. They had stuck up to the round, and when it came to the test there was about seventy-five men, of different crafts, that went ahead and worked with non-union electricians. So every craft is looking out for No. 1. It is well known that the electrical workers can look out for themselves.

Local Union No. 238 would like to hear from Brother Paul Simmons.

The stone masons union had a boycott on Mr. R. S. Howland, who operates a stone quarry, and also operates the Asheville and Cragy Mt. Ry. Financially, he stands next

to Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt in our city. He and the stone masons have come to an agreement. The agreement is that he notified all of his workmen that they must join the union of their craft if they continue to work for him, and he works from 100 to 150 men daily.

With good wishes and success to all locals, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. A. MCENTYRE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 248.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 248 is still doing business at the same old stand. Work for the Home Telephone Co. at this place is not very swift. Most of our time is spent in running drops, with a little repair work occasionally.

The Bell Telephone and Electric Light and Power Co. are at a stand still. Those looking for work I would advise to go in another direction. Wishing all brothers success.

Yours fraternally,

E. O. JACKSON,
President.

Local Union No. 254.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As Brother McNulty, of the Executive Board, was called upon by our local and has practically completed the good work he has been called upon to do, and as several other matters have turned up which should be spoken of, I take upon myself the task to write this letter in place of our regular press secretary.

Our trouble consisted of a member who had repeatedly broken the rules of our Brotherhood, and who had been warned again and again that punishment would certainly follow. At last, to defy us to do our worst, he openly defied our shop committee, and refused to show his pay check, and told the committee "he wanted nothing more to do with the union, and that he would be protected in it." Charges were brought against him at once, and he was expelled. Then came the question of having him transferred from the district of No. 254.

Our own committee exhausted their efforts. The matter was then taken up by our central body, and they failed. Everything possible, was done to dislodge our unwelcome visitor, but it was useless. Then we decided to appeal to our International. This was done, and at the same time it was decided by the local to stand firm in the matter, and to never work with a scab, (or rather a worse than scab). It was at this point that Brother McNulty, of Newark, arrived. He immediately took up the matter, saw representatives of our central body, saw our committee, and accompanied by Brother Cormick and Brother Stewart called upon the manager. It is enough to say, without going into details, that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted, and that it was adjusted by one of the best, most level headed and most broadmen that it has ever been my good fortune to meet with. Our general manager, Mr. Emmons, complimented him upon his knowledge of human nature and his broadminded views, and extended an invitation to visit the works, and, in fact, that he would be pleased to receive a visit from him at any time in the future. I will also say of Brother McNulty that he has won the admiration of every member of No. 254, as well as their gratitude. He has a power of moving an audience and enthusing them with the feeling in his own breast such as few other men possess, and when, on Tuesday evening of last week, he addressed our local a large assemblage greeted him, and his remarks, I feel sure, will remain in the minds of our members for a long time to come. To those who already know Brother McNulty nothing is necessary to say on the matter, but to those who do not know him I say get acquainted as soon as possible, and I also say instruct your delegates at the next convention that Brother McNulty is one of the best men that could be upon the Executive Board of our International, and that in Schenectady, where we have 1,400 brothers, there is no one to us like Brother McNulty. In behalf of our local I wish to thank our Executive Board for sending him here, as he is well posted in shop practice, as well as many other matters, as was clearly shown. To Brother McNulty we can only express the heartfelt thanks of Local No. 254, and hope that he will remain in the vicinity for

some time, where we can occasionally meet him.

In closing, I wish to say that the case was the hardest that has ever come up to our Brotherhood in this city.

And now, brothers, that I have finished writing about our all important case, I want to say a few farewell words to my brothers of No. 254. First of all, I want to extend to you all and every one my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the gift of remembrance which was presented to me Tuesday evening of last week. Nothing could have pleased me better, for when I look at it it will not only be the face of the watch that I will see, but it will also be the faces of my brothers of No. 254, and you may be sure that none of the faces will be forgotten, and if it is my good fortune to be among you again in the future you will always find me the same as I have been in the past. It is, I fear, a great deal more than I deserve, for I have simply done my duty, and a duty well performed is its own reward. And now, brothers, I must draw this to a close. I want to ask you to try and keep on in your good work, and follow the advice of Brother McNulty in his address to you. Try to have a letter in the Worker each month, and as for our little petty feelings of jealousy, we must bury them all and work for the common good of our local.

Brothers, I will say good bye to all of you, and in the future I hope to see you all, and if such a thing does not come you will still know that the good and welfare of No. 254 is always near my heart.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EDW. KENELTY.

Local Union No. 272.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 272 is still doing business at the same old place, but is going to move to another hall. We have a new member or two almost every meeting night. The reason of our changing hall is that our order is growing so that the hall is entirely too small.

Work is at a stand-still now, and not much doing any place.

The railroad company here are putting in an interlock system, and there are several of the card boys on the job, but I don't

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think it is altogether a card job, but I am not positive of this.

The boys on the Denison and Sherman Railway and the boys on the local cars in Denison and Sherman organized last night. They had a good attendance. All are charter members, and they take a great interest in the order. Local 272 and all other unions in Denison and Sherman are ready to aid the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees' of America, Division No. 349, as I think they will need it. The management is against unionism, of course, like all others, but I think they will submit after the first struggle. This was forced on the boys by their treatment.

Local 272 is talking of giving a smoker, which will be appreciated and enjoyed by every brother of the I. B. E. W. who may be present, and we hope to have other locals with us.

I want to say one thing in regard to unions in this part of the Sunny South. A man without a card of some kind don't stand as much show as an alley rat, and we hope to keep it this way; so those who are anti-card men beware of the Sunny South, and don't come near.

I think the examination that Brother Jerger spoke of in the letter in the last Worker would be a good thing for the I. B. E. W. and for its members.

One thing I wish to say in regard to non-attending members. Every member of the I. B. E. W. should allow nothing, except sickness, to keep him away from the meeting of his local, and I think it won't hurt 272 to read this much of this letter. We have been too easy on the boys, and will have to remind them of the fact that their attendance is wanted badly, as their faces look better, much better, than their vacant chairs.

With success to the I. B. E. W., I remain
Yours fraternally,

J. W. ACRU,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 282.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brothers, at our next International Convention the subject of a Universal Traveling Card will probably be discussed. Some of

the smaller and less influential Locals in the I. B. E. W. have felt the need of such a change.

It is often the case that a brother in one of the smaller Locals has a chance to better his condition by obtaining a position in a district under the jurisdiction of one of the larger and stronger Locals.

Sec. 5 in article XIV allows all Locals the privilege of charging an examination fee in addition to the difference in the initiation fees.

Large and strong Locals, nearly all, take advantage of this privilege, to keep out as much as possible, brothers from out of town and brothers from smaller Locals in near districts, thereby creating a labor trust of their own.

Active members of these larger Locals interest themselves to the extent of giving some of their time to organizing other Locals in districts where there are none, and deserve a great deal of credit for their good work in striving to put other men in the way of bettering their condition. But it seems that they only go a certain distance in the right direction and then turn on these brothers and charge them the limit examination fee, which under the very best terms they can make is a severe financial strain on the brother from out of town, and oftentimes from another Local in the same town. This we believe is a privilege that ought not be allowed the stronger in order that they may take advantage of the weaker, for the examination alone is often enough to keep a good journeyman out of some of the older Locals without handicapping him with a financial burden also. How often is it that a brother will strike a town with very little or no money in his pocket, expecting to find friends by showing his traveling card and they will help him to obtain work; he finds that he has left it with the oldest and strongest Local in the city, that there is a strong desire to turn him down, and discourage him by giving him an examination that it would take a college graduate to stand, and then charging him an exorbitant price for the same. If he can shoulder the full load he may get a permit to go to work; if not he is compelled to look for some of the smaller Locals, on the outskirts of town, where he will have to work for

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smaller wages and probably longer hours. Now this is not only a hardship on the traveling brother, but it is also a hardship to the smaller Locals, from the fact that it drives the majority of the travelers into their ranks, keeping them always more than full of men, and consequently making it harder for them to pull themselves into line with the older and stronger Locals.

This letter is not intended to berate the older Locals of any city, for there is a great deal of credit due them for the hours and wages that they enjoy through their own efforts, and years of battling with large influential corporations and contractors. But like the officials of these same great companies, after they have gained the prominent position for which they have sought, they look down on the stranger and the small fry and say: "Go, do as we have done, the way is open, but we have no room for you; what there is to be had here we wish to monopolize."

Now, brothers, think over and talk over this matter in your Local, discuss the matter thoroughly, for you do not know how soon you may be on the road, and you will then feel the great advantage of the Universal Travelling Card.

Fraternally Yours,

H. SAMMONS,

E. T. STEVENS,

E. J. KELLEY,

Committee, Local 282, Chicago, Ill.

Local Union No. 283.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At the risk of becoming monotonous I will touch just a trifle on the revision of the constitution question and then give some local news. I for one am heartily glad to see that several more have taken up the subject in this month's Worker. Several good ideas are written up. If this keeps on by the time the convention convenes we will be able to select the wheat from the chaff, and then our delegates will know what is expected of them when they arrive there. The amendment committee of 283 have what they hope will be considered some good ideas for the amending of some of the objectionable features of our constitution. I am not at liberty to state any of them yet, but hope to have

that privilege by next month. I am with Brother Harry Ross, of Local No. 1, St. Louis. Get in your agitators, poke up your slow brothers, get them talking about this proposition, don't let them rest, and let us see when the convention adjourns if we can not then have a constitution broad enough for us all, and one that follows out that grand idea—equal rights and exact justice to all.

Mr. Editor, our grand ball given on the 9th inst. was, to use a hackneyed expression, both a social and financial success. So much so, in fact, that the members of 283 have been as chesty as pouter pigeons ever since. As it was our initiatory attempt, we knew not just what to expect, but the doors had not been open long before any fears we may have had of a possible failure were quickly dispelled. What a crowd there was, and honor bright, Mr. Editor, if you had happened to look in upon them that night, not knowing who they were, you would have sworn you were at a function given by the local 400. (No bouquets.)

President J. Edward Barton, with his charming wife, led the grand march, and they led it well. Talk about Ned Greenway—why, Greenway in his palmy days couldn't touch Brother Barton as a cotillion leader.

Handsome Joe Wallmann, as floor manager, with his assistants, Brothers McSheehy and Douglas, as well as the rest of the floor committee, saw to it that no one went without a partner if they cared to dance.

Brother James McQueeney, chairman of the reception committee, wore his most seraphic smile, and he and the rest of his committee were voted by all to be modern Chesterfields.

Brother Wm. Rhys was in charge of the funds at the refreshment booth, and believe me, he was kept pretty busy. Along in the small hours when the cash had grown to pretentious dimensions, some of the more observing brothers, noticing a far-away look in Brother William's eyes, and remembering that several early morning trains were leaving town, just naturally stood around, not for any special purpose of course—just friendly interest.

Brother Jack Doherty was stationed in the box office, and in fear of a hold-up the boys

saw to it that he was fortified with several rounds of ammunition. If you don't believe this ask Brother Jack himself.

Brothers Ashbaugh and Bigelow manipulated the calciums for the moonlight waltz with such marvelous effect that later on several couples were noticeably moon struck.

The only complaint heard all evening was by a crowd of young ladies who offered strenuous objections to the committee for having placed Brother Frank Macomber at the door. They claimed it was a shame for Brother Frank not to mix with the dancers.

Brother W. E. Owens, one of the hard workers on the committee, privately confessed he believed there was nearly as much fun in dancing as there was in playing football.

Joking aside, we had a great time. All the boys deserve a great deal of credit. Our sister locals were well represented, and all in all, the bonds of fraternalism are more closely cemented than ever.

Hello, Salt Lake. A brother member of 283 is headed your way. He has taken a withdrawal card, and is to play ball, I believe, with the Salt Lake team. A. F. Manses is his name; so if you meet him have him give you passes for the game. If he is as good a ball player as he is a union man you'll see good ball.

All right, Brother Kelly, of Rochester, I am not saying a word. If you will pardon me, while I roll a cigarette, I'll take it all back.

I have been instructed to inform brothers with the traveling fever that work under our jurisdiction is very slack. As Brother Baines was saying, this may be the land of milk and honey, but you don't notice anyone going around with a milk cart and a bee-hive giving it away.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES W. HOLLAND,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 287.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 29, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time approaches for our next convention I wonder how many electrical workers seriously study the needs of the craft, and are trying to present some idea or plan,

no matter how small that may be of use to their delegate in helping to make the organization more secure.

One thing all unions need more than any other is a representative that can at all times approach their employers without the fear of being held personally accountable for the unions action.

John Mitchell recognized this fact, and we see the miners union divided up into districts, with each district having a president who is paid by the members of the union to do just such work and examine into all complaints and investigate all troubles.

The companies can not hold him accountable, and if they do its impossible for them to injure his position any, as the union pays him for just such work, and his success means the success of the union, and vice versa.

It seems to me that this is nearer to being right than any other way, and that sooner or later the I. B. E. W. will have to be re-organized on the same plan, and our union for one is going to make a fight for district organization at the next convention. The first and most important reason is that conditions existing on the Pacific Coast don't affect us any more than conditions in New Orleans, and should not be governed by the same set rules.

Any company or corporation is going to try and make as much profit as possible; you would and I would were we in business, so why can we blame others for doing as we would do?

They look on a labor organization as just so much hindrance to profit, and some use fair, others foul means to try to break them up. I notice that the newspapers are full of strike news and interviews in which "the unions" and "exorbitant demands" seem to be the main cry.

Now a word about the sympathetic strike. Here in Philadelphia the contractors' association say all contracts with unions must bear a clause stating and promising that no sympathetic strikes will be ordered by the unions.

Then they turn around and say that any man going on a sympathetic strike will not be employed by them again.

Now, hows that! The working man can't

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be sympathetic, but the contractor can—pretty much one sided.

Why would watered stock and grasping and greedy demands for mere dividends not answer just as well? When a \$5,000,000 steel plant is suddenly converted into a \$17,500,000 one with only \$300,000 actual cash added to its treasury, and is expected to pay as much return on money represented by the new issues as on the old, it must be time to call a halt. Anyone caring to investigate will see that this very thing was done with the old Bethlehem Iron Company. So why blame it all on the unions?

It's no crime for the working man not to ask but to demand his share of prosperity, and because some corporations are over capitalized I can see no just reason in making work cheaper.

Well, 287 is getting along famously, and doing better than was ever expected. We have good, lively meetings and a smoker for members only the first meeting night of each month. We have no complaints to make of our treatment from the different companies, and I think have convinced them that we are not trouble makers, and having been organized nine months all members are beneficial, and in case of sickness will be able to draw their \$5 a week from the local, and death means a hundred dollars and six feet of earth. Wishing all members every success, I am

Fraternally yours,

TWO-EIGHTY-SEVEN.

Local Union No. 309.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., May 3, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, our troubles are at rest with the Street Railroad Company. After a good deal of talk Local Union No. 309 accepted the company's proposition, and receive \$2.75 per day of eight hours, to take effect March 15, 1903, and end April 30, 1904. The company gave back pay to all men, although the agreement was not signed until May 5, so we have no kick coming on our part.

We lost Brother Barnhart, by removal to Oklahoma. Treat him right, as he has the necessary credentials, and is a good fellow.

Brother Van Cinkel moved to St. Louis, Mo., to run the things on the fair grounds;

and they will be union, you bet, or he will move.

Brother Wilson has gone to Hannibal for the A. T. & T. Company.

Brother Allen took a card in April, but I have not heard from it.

Brother C. D. Hull of L. U. No. 173, stopped here long enough to deposit his card with us on his way to Sparta, Ill.

On account of lack of attendance at our meetings we put through a rule to fine each member who lives or works in our jurisdiction who is absent from two meetings in any month fifty cents, unless he furnishes a good excuse. I do not like to complain, but it does not seem right for men who have the protection which the union gives them to let seven or eight men do the work, and then, if things do not go to suit them, complain. Stand by the union in past actions, and be there in the future to look out for your individual interests.

There will be quite a lot of work, of all descriptions, in and around East St. Louis this summer.

Hope things will come our way in Seattle and Minneapolis.

Yours fraternally,

C. ARNOLD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 317.

ASHLAND, KY., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is scarce here now, and there is not much show for it to enliven up at present. Hope that it will in the near future.

The telephone people and 317 are still spotting the boys. Seem to be backward in their way of doing business.

Our trouble shooter on the telephone line in Ashland got fired for not taking out a gang to do some work on the Ironton, Ohio, and Russell, Ky., towers. We are sorry for Brother Bateman losing out, but hope it is all for the best.

The boys working for the Camden Interstate Railway Company are wiring Ceredo, W. Va., for light. It is a small job, as they are the first lights put in that place.

Brother Secretary of 77, we of 317 would like to know if you received the little mite of \$7 that we sent you. We never received any receipt or saw any account of it in the

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Worker, and would like to hear from you about it.

I guess I will ring off, as I wrote too long a letter last month and did not get it at all in the Worker, so I wish good luck to all the brothers.

Fraternally yours,

T. L. BALL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 339.

STERLING, ILL., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Local No. 339, of Sterling, is booming. Every member is working under union scale—\$2.50 for nine hours ; time and a half for overtime ; double time for Sundays, and six legal holidays. The country members are also getting the scale, all of which took place on the first of May. Everyone is working, but the Bell Co. is practically done. Brother Ed. Hart, with a bunch of ten of the real green card men, has just finished stringing cable for the Bell, and he unionized the mules that pulled the tool wagon, as well as everything else he met.

Don't anyone come this way without a card, no matter what trade he follows, as this is strictly a union town. Brother Harry Mesher is again with the St. R. R. Co. C. Dotty is on a farmer line, south. Brother Kelley is laid up with copper poison. The rest are healthy. Earl Graves, Chas. Stebens, Tom Mosky, Nash Welch, where are you? Geo. Rock, tell the boys where you are also.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN POWERS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 366.

ALLENTOWN, PA., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

No. 336, of Allentown, is still doing business. Our charter closed May 8, and we are organized fairly well, but there are quite a few working at the business who are not in. We have the linemen and telephone men well organized, but there are a few inside men who want to be pulled in, but as every one knows, a good thing takes time.

There are quite a few members who forgot where we are meeting. For the benefit of those members we still meet at the same old place.

We had a smoker Saturday night, May 23, at Nagle's Hall. Thanks to the committee for the good time and manner in which everything was conducted. It was very discouraging to see how few of our own members were there. We all join in sending our thanks to 244 for their kind attendance, which will not be forgotten. There were so many members from 91 present that you could count them on the fingers of one hand if you were minus two or three fingers. Wish you success in your excursion, Sister Local.

We elected our officers and expect to get our by-laws passed this meeting. Then look out, brothers, who do not attend the meetings regularly.

Allentown is certainly coming up to the mark.

The tailors and boilermakers were organized last week.

Hello, Johnny Breen, where are you keeping yourself? I still live at 721 North Second street.

Here's to the man who hikes his stick,

And hikes it all alone;

Here's to the man who hikes another man's stick,

When he ought to be hiking his own.

Fraternally yours,

JOE O'DONNELL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 388.

PALESTINE, TEX., May 30, 1904.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Another month has marked a considerable growth in our local, which now has a membership of nineteen.

During the past month we have been pleased to accept as members of 388 Brothers Chas. Phillips, Geo. Van, J. H. Bennett, Wm. Lewenthal, and W. D. Harris.

There is considerable work being done in Palestine, but as we are a pretty swift bunch of "workers" there is no room for any extra men just now.

Mr. Olsen, of Palestine, would like to hear from Brother C. A. Marion.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. PIERCE,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 5.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Almost too late again, but I hope to be in time for publication. If not, what I'll get done to me will be awful, and as this will probably be my last effort I must have a line in from No. 5.

Business is dull, and from the present outlook it will be for some time. A lot of the unemployed have secured a job taking tickets at the United Labor Carnival.

There are quite a few brothers here from Washington, but I don't think they care to remain long in this "doity" place.

The renowned Jack O'Connell (all to the good), of No. 3, is also a guest of No. 5. I believe he is now in the contracting business.

Everything seems to glide along nicely under the managerial reins of our business agent, E. P. Allman, whose ability as a conscientious hustler is above par, and I think if he accepts, his re-election will be unanimous.

Our next convention is rapidly drawing near, and I think it will be one of the hottest in the annals of the I. B. E. W. There are some very important questions to be settled, which I hope will be settled once and for all. The examination fee has caused a lot of trouble and dissension in the past, and I, as an individual, think it should be abolished altogether. Why do we call this an International Brotherhood? Is there any other craft on the face of the earth that does business like ours? No; I don't think there is. They do business more like a union should. We build fences around our home towns, and should an outsider come along he is given the cold shoulder. We try our best to stick him on an examination. Should we not succeed it will cost him a small fortune before he becomes a member of that local. I would like very much to see an exchange of cards between cities having an equal wage scale. I hope at the next convention this will be settled then and there for all time.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood at large, I will close, and remain

• Fraternally yours,

J. P. KERRIGAN,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 8.

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At this writing No. 8 has been on strike for one month, and all members are at the helm.

The contractors offered a counter proposition, which is a step lower than any labor organization could accept with respect for their families at the present condition of market prices. No. 8 is asking for forty cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

One of our bosses said that he would not take his customers by the throat and make them pay the increase. But, Mr. Boss, how foolish! Last winter your so-called customer did not take you by the throat, but he was much wiser than you, he quietly froze you into submission to pay two prices for coal; and meat is a luxury, and other articles necessary for an existence are on the rampage for higher prices.

Mr. Boss, you are willing to choke your workingmen and their families in order to feather your nest with the belongings of your employe, and some of our bosses even went so far as to buy their employees at one dollar per share (counting soul and body one share). Slavery is not in it. They are pirates on the sea of the toiling masses.

No. 8 will fight this to the bitter end, and show that they have a right to live honorably, without being degraded to slavery by an unscrupulous employer.

Some employers want one non-union man as shopman. That shows them up—that dishonesty is their motto.

Let us have the workingmen on one side and the employer on the other, and then let both sides have a standing committee to adjust matters as they come up.

The most of our employers assume that they have an empire of their own, and the members of No. 8 are exiles in their grasp. No doubt that they would like to exile the writer. Well, I am proud of that—that shows that somebody knows me.

Now, then, a word to the executive board.

No. 8 does not want money at present, but would like to have one of its members here at present. I notice that 133 wishes like-

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wise, so he could kill two birds with one stone.

Fraternally yours,

L. J. PARATSCHEK,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

At the present we warn all linemen to steer clear of Indianapolis, as most of us are out here, principally against the new and old telephone companies. It being a just cause I have no doubt we will win, as we are only asking for about ten per cent increase of wages and expect to settle in a short time.

Instead of a Brotherhood of all locals it seems to be a Brotherhood of a few, as a workman is not recognized in some of the locals. Three brothers went from here to St. Louis and were turned down cold. They arrived there on Friday and put in their cards, went to the hall and asked for permits to go to work, as one of them had a job. But as the examining board only met on Thursday they would not issue them a permit; and if the men had not had money enough for a square meal they would likely have had to beg, when they could have worked.

There was a call from the world's fair grounds for men and the business agent and financial secretary had names of men on the list in order as they had applied for work, but they did not follow their own rule, as they even went so far as to get men out of the shops and put them on and let idle men loaf. Two of our men got a promise of a job, and when the man called on the business agent for these men he told him that they were not wiremen, but telephone men, and in that way knocked them out again.

I think it would be a good idea to refer to the old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall."

W. K. FOXWORTHY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 16.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is a little slack here at present. The light company is working one gang, and the

Cumberland Tel. Company have about one half of their men.

Prospects for a new telephone company are good, but no actual work will be done for several months.

Brother Mat La Fevre has resigned his position as city foreman of the Cumberland Tel. Company, and in his stead has been appointed a brother with whom most all old gainers are acquainted—Chas. L. Tyner, better known as "Slim." We congratulate him on his new position, and wish him success.

On the fourth of May Brothers Tusch and Hay met with a serious accident while testing cable. They received a fall of about thirty feet from a platform hung in the middle of a span. The fall was caused by an old messenger breaking. Brother Tusch received no serious injuries, as he landed on his feet, but Brother Hay received injuries on the head, and dislocated his left shoulder. He is unable to work as yet, but glad to say is able to be around.

The citizens of Evansville have formed a citizens alliance. Brother Wilks has appointed himself as a committee of one, and has the gloves on with them. If he fails he is sure to find plenty of recruits to help him fight the battle. Now, brothers, this is no trifling matter. It is a death blow at organized labor, and we should be ever on the watch. This is an organization that is openly and boldly antagonizing our interests. They must be fought to the bitter end. Just the best method of dealing with this problem is the greatest question that confronts organized labor. We should not hesitate to quietly, but collectively, withdraw our patronage from them, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war and in peace friends.

Yours fraternally,

SHEP.

Local Union No. 18.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are still out for our little 40 cents, and shall stay out until we get it, too.

I take pleasure in saying that we have a good old fighter with us, who is helping to a great extent—Brother Harry Sanborn, from No. 1. He is here in charge of the

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new park job for the Metropolitan Bureau of St. Louis. We also have Brother Provost from No. 1, who is visiting us for a few days.

Brother Kennedy is with us to try and help straighten things out, but am afraid he did not succeed, for we had everything cut and dried before his arrival. One of our daily papers announced the fact that Brother Kennedy was robbed of \$38 in the Stratford Hotel while he was asleep. A deplorable fact indeed, but we loaned him \$25, which I hope helped some. Well, boys, do not come this way for there is certainly nothing doing but a little scrapping.

Sorry to say that we have lost a good brother in the last month, Brother Newell, who has gone to Weir City to take charge of a plant. Success to you, Brother Newell.

Fraternally yours,

JACK TODHUNTER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 20.

GREATER NEW YORK, June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This local has taken on a sudden boom for the better, which at the present time looks very good for the future. On May 16 we held an open meeting, which proved a great success—beyond all our expectations.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. H. Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of L. for New York and vicinity, who made a hit in his short story of a bashful man.

The next speaker was Brother Hoadley, of No. 3, who made the blood boil in the veins of every man who was present, because they all knew he was telling the truth from personal experience.

Next we had Brothers Witchman and Devlin, of No. 3, both of whom are old-time wood pluggers, and maybe they don't know something of a workingman's life, whether he be a liner or anything else. I tell you, brothers, when you get up against the gaff, the same as these three last-named brothers have for the last fifteen years, you will all put your teeth together and say, "We will win."

Then we had Sixth Grand Vice-President McNulty, who gave us a very lengthy review of the Brotherhood's history, from its infancy down to the present time, and ex-

plained the duty which is expected of every man in the I. B. E. W.

The last, but not the least, to honor us by his presence was Brother Holland, president of the New York Central Labor Union, and business agent of the Fireman's Union.

On behalf of this local I wish to extend our most sincere thanks to these gentlemen and brothers who were so kind as to honor us with their presence.

We had a call from a brother whom, I am sure, most of us never expected to see. He was Brother R. Wright, or better known as "Old Crip," and I am sure he certainly was welcomed, and went away well pleased, but probably not as well pleased as he was on the following Thursday evening, after paying a visit to No. 3, where he sold two thousand or more books.

As there is nothing more of importance that I can think of just now, I will bid the brothers good-bye, as God knows who will write the letters from now on. Don't forget the election of officers Tuesday, June 30th.

Fraternally yours,

T. J. CONVERY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 23.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are still in the race, although we have won out with both money and time. Telephone men got a \$5 raise, and nine hours per day, making \$70 per month for linemen and \$65 for inside men; foremen and apprentices get wages accordingly, although we have no scale signed, except by the Twin City Tel. Company.

The boys all take an interest in the meetings and attendance is very good.

Work is very good here at present, and prospects are good for the future.

No. 23 adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, through his messenger, death, to visit us and remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John Ashley; and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who while in life we held as a brother and a friend, and while we can never grasp his hand and see his smile in this life, we humbly submit to Him who called our brother's

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spirit to the everlasting place ; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to our brother, and that the members of No. 23 express their condolence to relations and friends.

I remain

Fraternally yours,

THEO. HUFF,
Press Secretary pro tem.

Local Union No. 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Work is just a little better here, in the national capital, but not brisk enough to warrant any floaters coming this way.

Local No. 26 will give an excursion July 17, and we are in hopes that every member will do his utmost to make it a success.

Our local, like all the rest, has many candidates in the field for delegate to the next convention. Well, let the best man win.

The question of the Amalgamated Carpenters is an important one at the present time here, in the District of Columbia. We hope the day is in the very near future when they and the Brotherhood of Carpenters will reach some understanding. As the matter stands at the present it is a case of fight. One of the largest jobs in this city was struck because six Amalgamated carpenters were working on it. It was a complete tie-up. It took the wind out of the boss's sails. He said after the men went back he did not think every man would throw down his tools, but they did, and this won the strike.

Brother Edgar Nelson, one of the old stand-bys of Local No. 26, was married June 4. Here's success to him and his bride.

Fraternally yours,

U No,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 27.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Everything here at present is fair. All card men, with paid-up cards, are working or have jobs to go to.

The W. U. has a gang of men employed taking down dead wire and cable, and all

card men work in the gang--no others need apply.

The Maryland Telephone Company is doing some work, and employ a few men.

The C. and P. Tel. Co. is working about the same number of men as formerly.

There is some work for brothers with the Diamond State Tel. Company, but I would not advise them to go there, as they are only paying \$40 and board, so we understand.

We are making preparation for the Labor Day parade here, and hope to make a good showing.

Brother John Ray keeps things moving for us. He certainly is true blue.

We are taking in a few new brothers every meeting night, but there are more yet, and we will try and get them.

Will close by wishing all brothers success.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY LEWIS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 30.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

It is the wish of the present officers that all brothers that are in the city on election night of this month to come up to the hall and help in this important part of the work, and cast your ballot for the best men.

Brother Verge Burbridge received a severe shock, and was badly burned about the hands, but is out and working again.

Our sympathy is with poor Brother Baker, of No. 235, over the sad misfortune that happened to him on his way to Indianapolis, Ind.

Two Western Union men also met with misfortune on the C. H. & D., at Winton Road. One man, Fred Noland, from Cleveland, Ohio, was badly injured. and John Croevesier, from Woolstock, Wright County, Iowa, was burned to death on the top of a forty-foot pole, by the wires they were stringing becoming crossed with a high-tension wire.

The committee on the picnic reported that they had secured a date on the sixth of September at Hartman's Grove. We hope to see every electric worker in the village out at this gathering. It will be a free-for-all handicap--no one barred. Every-

thing for nothing, including 100 white chips, good to play in the old army game. Professor Marty Eilesman, from Cherry's Fall, will make a balloon ascension and parachute leap at 4 p. m.

Yours truly,

MARTIN SUMMERS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 39.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Prospects of a prosperous season encourage No. 39 to arrange for a joint picnic and anniversary celebration about July 20, when we expect to eclipse all previous attempts to celebrate.

We have also a committee on working rules, who are expected to add new history to 39's career. We believe they are absolutely necessary for our success, to keep us from being imposed upon from several sources, and also to allow us to know how to act with some uniform system.

The enthusiasm of united interest has been displayed in our neighboring town, Painesville, by the admission of a number of ex-members of 207 to No. 39. We appreciate them.

We have been visited by quite a number of traveling brothers, and some landed with us. Those who deposited cards are Jas. B. Dum, Frank Leslie, T. Littleton, C. Argo, W. G. Cully, Harry Harris, O. Meschnik, Ed. Pugh, Jas. Horrigan, Chas. Toomey, Joe Newman and Zack Johnson. Those who passed through are F. B. Repelye, G. W. Lewis, S. P. Thompson, D. M. Strong, Norman Davis and Jacob Brudent. Also Wm. Daugherty and Mike Collins.

We have also initiated a number of desirable members and could have initiated more, but we are rather choice. We have also had to suspend several who would like to be on the fence—in and out. Probably when they find out that it don't work they will be men. But for the honor of putting their names in our magazine, I would publish them.

We wish to state that we found the light officials to be honorable and honest in our late dealings with them, and have all confidence in those of authority, but, of course, there are some of assumed authority who always will be suspected.

Brothers Dan Stevens, John Hogan and John Keeley have been laid up for a short time, but have all recovered. Brother Keeley was again returned to the hospital from being thrown off a Bell Telephone Company's wagon. He suffered a slight injury to his head and a broken collar bone.

A very unfortunate accident happened to Brother William Horan. He was thrown from the top of a 45-foot pole, through the collision of a Standard Oil Company's runaway team with the butt of the pole. Six feet of the top, with a seven-foot extension, and six ten-foot cross-arms, fell, with Brother Horan, on top of the wagon. Brother Horan struck on his neck and shoulders and was picked up in an unconscious state. On Tuesday, May 26, he was taken to the St. Clair Hospital in this condition, and up to this time has not recovered consciousness. His death has been expected every day since the accident, and it is considered remarkable that he should live so long in such a condition. Brother Horan returned recently from Geneva, N. Y., and was in the employ of the Cuyahoga Telephone Co. but a short time. With considerable effort his father in Mt. Pleasant, Mich., was notified, and hastened to his son's bedside.

I must close by mentioning our grand labor carnival that will be given by the United Trades and Labor Council from June 22 to July 1.

The Ohio locals must not forget our State Convention on July 1.

With success to the I. B. E. W., I remain
Fraternally yours,

F. J. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 42.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Work is not very plentiful for the wood walkers in this vicinity, and very little doing in the city. The car people are using a few men, but nothing to speak of. I would advise wandering brothers to cut Utica off from their visiting list, as things are quiet.

No. 42 would like to receive some message from some of the boys who left 42 for western fields. May they prosper in the distant cities, for they know they carry the best wishes of the brothers here. Quite a

number of the boys are out in the country for their health, doing high hiking for exercise and to wear the time away. Hope at the next writing work will look a little brighter.

Fraternally yours,

LEO PRYNE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 48.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

About six months ago I pulled out of this city for the southwest, partly to see something new and partly to get a few dollars added to my depressed bank account. In the former I was very successful, but in the latter just the opposite, and instead of landing back here with money enough to pay off the national debt, I managed to get six month's experience at wholesale price. I have had in that length of time some experience with tornados, small pox, and the Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., and each in turn has done all kinds of damage, and then took a back seat, except the latter, which still obstinately refuses to do anything but harrass unionism in every way possible by working negroes and scab white men, who don't know enough to pound sand, at starvation wages, and then brag about how they whip our Brotherhood.

These are facts, Mr. Editor, and to my mind there is only one remedy—i. e., a more thorough organization of our craft in the South and Southwest, and unless an organizer is put in these parts, the linemen will be working for one-six-bits when Old Gabriel commences his minstrel show. This may set hard on some of the high liver's livers, but you can ask the man and see if there is anything in the world any worse than the Cumberland, and see if he don't tell you Southwestern.

Hello, Jack Clark (that's all).

Yours fraternally,

UNCLE CHAS.

Local Union No. 60.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This has been a sad month for No. 60.

We have lost two members of our union and words cannot express our feelings, both being beloved by all.

The local adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Brother Chas. West; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the widow of our departed brother; and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, as a tribute of respect for Brother West.

Whereas, It has pleased the al mighty God to take from our midst Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, the beloved wife of Brother Martin Wright, president of Local No. 60;

Whereas, Mrs. Wright, by her womanly sympathy and encouragement has been an inspiration to all who have come within the circle of her influence; and by her belief in and devotion to the cause of right and justice as expressed in unionism has contributed her share to the advancement of human rights; and

Whereas, During the closing years of her life she was an honored member of the Electrical Workers Union and an active sympathizer with labor in all of its struggles; therefore be it

Resolved, By Local No. 60, that we deeply deplore the death of Mrs. Wright, and realize that unionism in San Antonio has lost a true and valued friend; and

Resolved, further, that we extend to the bereaved husband and little son, our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their great sorrow.

Work in this city is very dull, only regular gangs working. There have been several brothers through here this month; none getting work. We reminded the Brotherhood in the last Worker that the S. W. Telephone Company was unfair and not to stop here and go to work for them. A member of the Beaumont local came here and went to climbing for them, and we had to send a committee over to pull him off, which he did readily. He left the city but returned in four days and went back to work. Hoping Beaumont will note the above, we are,

Yours fraternally,

TWO SCRIBES.

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Local Union No. 61.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 29, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Owing to the fact that the wage scale was turned down by the several different companies operating in this district, the members of Local No. 61 have been on a strike since the 6th of May. Nearly all of the non-union men came out and joined us. We have increased our membership over one hundred during the past month, and if the brothers keep up the good work as they have been doing I am sure we will have to get a new goat.

The boys are standing firm, and have been making a good, clean fight. Lawlessness will not be tolerated by this local.

We hope that by the time this goes to press that our difficulty will be at an end.

The secretary-treasurer of the Western Conference has made a pleasing report which shows progress throughout.

The locals realize the benefits to be derived, and are making the western conference an assured success. We have had organizer Holden of the W. C. with us during the past month and can now appreciate the benefits of having an organizer in the field. We consider him the right man for the place, and under more favorable conditions he could have accomplished better results in this district. We expect after our difficulties are over to have him return and finish up the good work which he has started.

At our regular meeting last evening we decided to have two delegates to attend the next International Convention. Every local should take this matter up and send delegates to represent them at the convention.

Owing to the rapid growth of the I. B. E. B. we feel that the constitution needs considerable mending.

I have just been reading a letter from Local No. 61 in the June issue, 1902, where the writer speaks of it as a pity that a person engaged in an occupation as hazardous as ours should be working longer hours for less pay than hod carriers and carpenters. We are still doing this and will continue to do so until every member of the I. B. E. W. takes up the work and helps to organize his craft. I am sure if the brothers will only refer back to this issue spoken of and read it, it will do them some good if

they will put it into practice. It is a fact that we have had seventeen men killed in the western district in the past three months, and still the companies say that our demands are unjust, but 61 expects to continue the fight until we convert the companies into seeing our way.

During the past few months a number of linemen have left Los Angeles owing bills to various people. The brothers should remember that in need is a friend indeed, and any one who furnishes food on credit should be paid for the same, especially when he obtains these on his card.

Owing to the peculiar situation in Los Angeles at present it is impossible to give much information, but will suggest that all brothers stay away until further notice.

Brothers J. J. Coakley and Gus Trainor would like to hear from Brother Wm. Shea.

Wishing success to all locals,

I am yours fraternally,

J. E. FRENCH,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 64.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO., June 1, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

We are getting along very nicely, and everybody is working.

As this is the time for ball playing, and being a ball crank, I haven't much time for business, so if the brothers will excuse the shortness of this letter I will try and say something next time.

I will say in closing that this is another groan from one of the missionaries of unionism against the system of each local charging traveling card bearers an examination fee, for when the brothers come to see us we are only too glad to give them a glad hand.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

Local Union No. 65.

BUTTE, MONT., May 28, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother Birtch and Alexander have gone to Missoula to assist Brother Thomas Dwyer do a little extra work for the phones.

Organizer J. B. Currie made a short visit in Butte a few days since. Brother Currie reports a new union at Missoula and one also at Helena, and that he also made a

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pleasant call at 122, Great Falls. Thanks, Brother Currie.

Brother De Mars has returned again among the calciners at Anaconda.

Brothers John Lentz and B. W. Kersh have departed for Seattle, where it is reported they are going to do a little business of their own. Sorry to see you go, boys.

The phone and light are doing very little construction work.

Brother Ernest Seidler, of Anaconda, was over visiting friends a few days. Brother Seidler was once a member of 65, and is considered quite an annex to any local.

The linemen got about as much out of the Roosevelt decorations as any other craft in the city.

Brother F. C. Pierce, another old-timer, member of 65, now of Philipsburg, made a pleasant call in Butte recently.

As predicted in last letter to Worker, there was something doing in Butte May 1, which resulted in the linemen's wages being raised to \$4.50 per day, of eight hours. There was very little opposition to the new scale, and 65 is grateful, indeed, for the consideration shown by the different companies. The present is in keeping with wages paid by the other crafts of the city, and we believe will compare favorably with linemen's scale in any part of the country.

The trouble between the Messenger Boys' Union and W. U. T. Company has terminated in one of those famous injunctions, which are becoming so common in every part of the country. The injunction does the business proper, and plainly shows the pure and simple trades union man his limitations. The morning after the injunction was issued there was perfect order and quietness, where the day before there was strife and turmoil. He who reads the signs of the times can plainly see that the ballot-box is the only remedy for present conditions. Government ownership of public utilities instead of government by injunction.

Popular subscription to defray the expenses of entertaining the President did not result very satisfactory in Butte; and justly so, as the workingmen are growing tired of coughing up for a political scheme that is intended to perpetuate a system to enslave the toiling multitude. One can imagine the President, being the sport that he is,

taking an outing in National Park, or sojourning among the trees and flowers of California, or making a trip to the coast; but it is hard to imagine him traveling through every State west of the Mississippi, visiting every little cross-road and mining camp, being deprived of his rest, many times taking trains in middle of night, unless it is simply to make political capital for 1904.

The newly incorporated Butte Electric Construction Company, under the able management of A. B. Elliott, report business picking up greatly during the past few weeks, and as a result intend enlarging upon their field of activity as fast as conditions will allow it. As a starter, have bought out Missoula Light and Power Company's supplies and rented store rooms at that place, where they intend keeping a full line of electrical supplies, and have installed Brother E. A. Cherry in charge of the same. No. 65 will have lost a thorough union man in Brother Cherry, one who was willing at all times to do whatever duty was asked of him. But what is our loss is some one else's gain, and we are confident that Brother Cherry will meet with merited success in his new departure.

To the interested student of labor, economics or social problems, the present conditions of strife and turmoil the country over, offer an interesting study. Everywhere there is a feeling of unrest, organizations in opposition to trades unionism, under the name of Business Men's Association, Citizens' Alliance and Anti-Union Leagues, are being formed in many places. In many localities their influence is being felt against organized labor. Many union men are growing disheartened and turning their attention in other directions for a solution of the labor problems. Many others take very little interest in organization to ameliorate their condition, because they look for immediate tangible results—each for himself individually—and failing to receive any, quit in disgust. These are mistaken ideas, as the trades union movement has been the one great school for the working men. In it the advanced union man sees an absolutely necessary stage of development in the social evolution of man. It has given practical object lessons in organization, in self-reliance, in independence; it has dis-

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sected and analyzed the boss, the master, the employer, and now the laborer no longer uncovers his head and bends his knees as he did in earlier days. The man who says that no good ever comes of union proclaims his ignorance. There never was a strike, however "unsuccessful," that was not morally worth millions, not only to those immediately interested, but to the remotest toiler of the world's wide rim; and, furthermore, the most unsuccessful strike, so far as increased remuneration was concerned, has been in the end the most beneficial for labor generally. It resulted in strengthening determination and resistance, in re-enforcing organizations, in rectifying mistakes and avoiding former causes of failure. Above all, and best of all, it showed them the utter heartlessness and greed of capital (in the hands of individuals), are not and never can or will be friends, however much the editor and preacher may prate to the contrary, as their interests are diametrically opposite. Yes, we hail the union and the strike—at this present evolutionary stage—as our best auxiliaries in the battle for economical freedom, but the striker is going it blind; he knows, he feels there is a social disease, but many times is utterly ignorant of its cause and costs. However, he is gradually learning that the sole cause of the trouble, poverty and misery of the proletarian is not in the employer, the capitalist, but in the power behind him; that power which created, still sustains and protects him in his suppression of labor, viz., present competitive form of government. Thus, we would recommend political action with education through the union. The individual, or corporation that employs a number of workers, virtually owns and controls them; hence their votes. To vote rightly means generally to vote against the interest of the employer, which necessarily puts one's position in jeopardy. A man sells his vote because he needs the price; if he got the full result of his labor he would not be under the necessity of selling his liberty to buy bread. Thus, the system produces poverty, and poverty reproduces and perpetuates the system.

With best wishes to all, I am

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. DODD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 66.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Another month has rolled around, and conditions are about the same here as last month, and still we have not heard from the executive board. We know we are only a dot on the map, but we feel that we at least deserve an answer to our communications to the executive board, and especially from the one in charge of this district.

The City Council had a petition presented to them at their last meeting asking them to compel the Citizens' Tel. Company to live up to the conditions of their charter, and they referred it to a special committee.

The boys are making a good fight with the limited means at their command.

Brother George Schorn is building an electric light plant at Saur Lake.

Greenville and Cleburn, Texas, are building telegraph exchanges. C. T. McCreary has the contracts.

I think we had better strike out Section 5 of Article XIV. What do you say, brothers? I would like to see this put to a referendum vote.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. H.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 77.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time has arrived for my regular letter, brothers, it is with pleasure that I can inform you that we have won one of our strikes. The Snoqualmie Power Co. settled up with us April 29, and signed an agreement for one year. The wages for light men here now are, \$3.50 for journeymen; \$3 for first-class apprentices; \$2.50 for second class; four a day for foreman; one apprentice to every four journeymen. On the morning following that the Snoqualmie Power Co. settled with us, the Seattle Electric Co., which emphatically refused last November to pay first-class light linemen \$3.50, after nearly six month's deliberation, they changed their minds from refusing \$3.50 to competent men to giving \$3.50 to incompetent. If the Seattle Electric Co. has won anything by this strike I fail to ob-

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serve it. Seven to ten special officers for six months at \$3 a day; car fare from all over the country to bring linemen here, and then what kind of men did they get? One who, I believe, they claimed was one of their best men was transferring an old lead, and after he had stripped the pole of all wire except a guy, which was as tight as a fiddle string, he goes to the top of the pole to cut it. Of course, the stick beat him to the ground, with him unfortunately underneath with a broken arm. I have heard lately that he had gone back east; to say the least, I would advise him to remain and learn some more about linework ere he returns again. The Snoqualmie Co. put ten men to work on April 30, but I will say there are about fifteen men here that are still out of work, so I would advise the brothers not to float this way for awhile yet. When we settle the Seattle Electric Co's strike I will let you all know about it. Since my last letter we have received some money, which I will publish in the next Worker, checking up each local with the total amount sent in.

Brothers, I would like to make one statement for the good of the Brotherhood. Organize the little towns and places with a population from 10,000 to 20,000. There is where the companies go or write for men in case of trouble. Now, for instance, there is a town somewhere in Minnesota called Tarabo or Bugabo, or some kind of a Bue, from where there have come quite a number to work for this unfair Seattle Electric Co. When you talk to these men they say, "There is no union back in our town." Now \$3.25 or \$3.50 is a great deal more than they pay there, and consequently you have a hard time to get them to quit a job where they are making the highest wages they ever got in their life. So, Brother Jack Reynold, in Minneapolis, if you have any spare time turn your attention to Tarabo, or whatever you call it. I will close for the present. With best regards to all, I remain

Yours fraternally,

JIM BROWN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 81.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is time to let the boys know that No. 81

is alive, but I can not think of much to say in the way of news.

I might give you a little ancient history and tell you that our ball passed off all right and was a grand success, both financially and socially. All the boys seemed to have a good time.

I suppose some of the brothers have not heard about it, so I will tell them: Brother Mannick had a ride on the cannon ball, and what do you think about it? Boys, don't forget to tell him you heard it.

Everything is going along nicely in our local, the best of feeling prevails among the boys and there is plenty of work.

We are still adding new lights to our circuit and we are ever ready to welcome a brother who has the green goods.

I can't think of any more to say, so I will close, wishing all the brothers success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

HARRY E. FINN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 86.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In regard to wiring, I would say work is very quiet at present; the expected rush has not as yet made its appearance, due to the several strikes that are now on in the building trades.

On Sunday, May 3, a party of the boys met on the diamond of the Sea Breeze Park to settle a long-standing dispute, as to who were the better ball players. The teams were known as the Helpers and the Helpless. After nine innings it was discovered that the score stood 28 to 28. All bets were declared off and it was agreed to fight it out again, when the days are longer.

At our meeting, May 18, Local No. 86 decided to send a delegate to the next convention. At the present time railroad rates from Buffalo to Salt Lake City and return are \$62.20, and I expect by September they will be down.

In last month's Worker, in a letter from Local No. 44, I discovered that the press secretary claimed great credit for the existence of four locals in our city. We, of Local No. 86, don't give credit to Local No. 44 for our existence. I would say that when we wished

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to withdraw from No. 44 they voted us down and we were obliged to wait until we caught them napping, and at last the opportunity arrived and we voted ourselves out of No. 44 and into No. 86.

I would also state for the benefit of some of the brothers of No. 44 that it was the members of Local No. 86 that installed the officers in Local No. 284 and assisted them in every way that they could.

Fraternally yours,

NANEEK.

Local Union No. 88.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Hello, there; this is from Rip Van Winkle local, officially known as 88.

Brothers all, pray do not weep—

We were not dead, but fast asleep.

But you can tell your uncle that our peepers are open, and wide at that. Everyone worth having is in the union. Those not worth having are preparing to hit the ties.

We are proud to say that we have drawn up a wage scale and working condition agreement, and presented the same to the Bell and Georgia Telephone Companies, and to all of the electrical contractors of the city. We may have been a little surprised at our own audacity in presenting it. This was nothing to the astonishment evinced by the bosses. It caused as much consternation in their camp as a rat would in a woman's convention. However, they are over their first shock and are now preparing to accept the inevitable. That they will do, providing the men show a bold front and stick together.

Be resolved and self-reliant,
Make your union one defiant,
And awake the sleeping giant—
Stick together.

Do you want to down the sweater;
Break the economic fetter;
Brighten things and make them better?
Stick together.

The irrepressible and irresponsible Parry, the capitalistic mountebank, said at the recent manufacturers' convention that it was all right for working men to join a union, but all wrong to act in concert, as in the case of a strike. All the little one-by-two Parrys in this city are parrot-like speaking

the same twaddle, that you have a right to join a protective organization, but do not conspire to enforce your rights collectively by quitting work together. This reminds me of the mother's advice to her daughter—

Mother, may I go out to swim?

Yes, my darling daughter;

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,

But don't go near the water.

We are giving the "we don't belongs" that strike this city a very cool reception, with explicit directions to get off the earth, and go to South Carolina.

Local 88 wishes to thank all those locals that kindly filled in the printed forms we sent out. As to those locals that did not, or even deemed us not worthy of a reply—well, they may go to Thunderbolt. Don't get mad, guilty ones. If you don't know where Thunderbolt is, write to Brother E. J. McDonnell, Jacksonville, Fla. He has been there in the good old summer time.

Local 88 wishes to thank Local 100 for the interest taken in keeping us posted as to the movements of scab linemen. Keep your eye open, E. McD.

Brothers, the two factors most essential to the successful growth of the union movement are unity of purpose and a thorough knowledge of its aims and its needs. The opportunity is ours. Let us pool our issues. Put personalities away for ever, and stand heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder—

To bid the humblest toiler stand
Firm of heart and free of hand—
Peer of any in the land.

REKLAW.

Local Union No. 93.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Mr. Charles Cortney has been off work for about six weeks, but will start to work Monday again. We are getting along nicely. We have been working night and day for the last two weeks, and work seems plentiful just now. We have had a hard time in getting our members to attend the regular meetings, but we have made a rule to fine each member that does not attend.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. BRICELIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 104.

BOSTON, MASS., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

This place awakened from its long sleep, and we are on the high road to success. I think our new hall must be a mascot. Since we left the old barracks we have been gaining about ten good members a week, I make that as an average. We have initiated as high as twenty-seven at one meeting since last writing. Let the good work go on.

June 9th we will hold an anniversary and ladies night. We will have our wives, and those that have none will have their sweethearts, to listen to some of the ablest labor movement advocates in and around Boston. We want them to get interested in a movement that is just as important to them as it is to us, instead of kicking every time we go to a meeting, saying that one ought to be in bed after a hard day's work instead of wasting our time where it does us no good. The majority think that way. There are a good many brothers who run up against this same obstacle when meeting night comes. The women work hard in the house, the factory or store, or wherever it may be, but they are not broad enough or well enough versed in the labor movement to understand that we, the men in the movement, that work and support them and our children, to-day, are not working for ourselves, but for them. If we do not get them out of bondage before our time comes, all I have to say is, God help the coming generation. And I know that after our social, speaking and dancing, they will think more of our movement.

I am glad to state that we have some companies that are all union; the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (linemen), Somerville E. L. Co., Boston & Worcester R. R., two-thirds; Postal Tel. Co., two-thirds; Boston Fire Alarm, three-quarters; New England Tel. and Tel. Co., three-quarters; Boston Main R. R., all; Boston & Albany Branch, N. Y. C. R. R., all, and they are still coming.

Work is very dull here, which is something out of the ordinary at this time of the year, but I am very glad to say that there are no members out of work.

On May 19th our esteemed brother, Hector McDonald, left his single blessedness and became a benedict. He had an elegant

wedding with over one hundred guests assembled, and he and his better half received many handsome presents. We all wish Mr. and Mrs. McDonald a long, happy and prosperous life.

A word for John McMahon, formerly of 104, now of St. Louis. Brothers of St. Louis, you have got one of our best men with you, and so use him as such. What does us good is to hear from him that they have no use for a man in St. Louis without a good card. That is about the size of the situation here.

If anybody has heard of or seen Billy McKay, of 104, will they please write to Brother Wm. Reid, 1436 Columbia avenue, Roxbury, Mass. He was last heard from in New Haven, Conn.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 105.

HAMILTON, ONT., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Same old thing again; I have dropped into a state of inertia and am just waking up; so is Local No. 105, and we are going to boom her and not let certain parties, who no doubt would be glad to see us or any other body of organized labor go down and out, think it's all up with us.

We had a smoker last evening. Although it was not what might be called a howling success, we all had a good time and were glad to see some old familiar faces with us.

Brothers, wake up, and don't be discouraged; but take pointers from other locals who had also to fight up hill to their present state of perfection.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. W. FRY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 107.

PITTSBURG, KANS., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We have a small local in numbers, but the majority of the boys are true blue, as they are being tested every day. On the 28th day of May we were compelled to walk out and call a strike, or be completely locked out by the Home Company. Fourteen of us walked out like men, while one, already a traitor to our union, refused to come

off the job, but as he was foreman, and had no one to go out with, was not able to do much. We asked him to come off like a man, as he had agreed to do in case our committee got turned down. He said that he would be at our meeting, but he failed to put in an appearance, so we sent a committee to locate him, but he could not be found.

He betrayed us in every way possible by going to the company and telling them every thing that has happened in the lodge room. He has also scabbed against us. He has been the whole cause of our trouble with the company, and he, being turned down, will be compelled to hike out of here. as he cannot get a job in this town under any circumstances.

We have set up a tent out by the Pacific tracks, and are camping out. We intend to stay here all summer if the company does not do the right thing by us before autumn, or make this job \$3.00 for eight hours work. We are all confident of winning in a short time and making this as good a job as there is in this part of the country. We are going to have a picture of our tent taken and send it to the Worker so the rest of the brothers can see how we are living. All are determined to win this strike or stay here all summer, if necessary, and fight for what we believe to be a just cause.

So brothers please fight shy of this place until you hear from us again.

J. B. BRIDGES,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—If Brother James W. Manning is in existence and sees this, write to the undersigned, as he has some of his due books, and working cards that he left in Joplin.

O. T. PRATZ,
812 N. Elm street, Pittsburg, Kans.

Local Union No. 109.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 31, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

The boys are all working, and everything bids fair for a good summer's work.

We had a very successful convention of the State Federation of Labor in Davenport, which did lots of good to our cause.

Hello, No. 77, I may be with some time between now and fall. How are the chances for a job with a pick and shovel?

J. A. B.

Local Union No. 112.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 1, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 112 has nothing of special interest to offer the readers of the Worker this month, but I must write or pay a fine, and as I need the money, I hope you will give this space.

Many members of 112 call around to see us once a month for the same reason I am writing, to avoid being fined.

I read in the May Worker a letter from 347, and that secretary thinks it a disgrace to impose a fine on members for non-attendance.

No. 112 disgraced itself forty-one times in the last month, according to the roll call.

Our attendance has increased, however, and so have our funds, and, although the system may be considered disgraceful, we believe the end justifies the means, and if fining does not insure us a large attendance we will use freight hooks.

We brought in eight new men in May, and admitted six by card.

Brother Dan Ryan, admitted by traveling card out of Pine Bluff, Ark., was taken ill with fever on the 20th of last month, and for a time his condition was serious, but from last report he is improving. Dan was formerly a member of 87 and also 20, in the far East.

We have one thousand tickets out for a moonlight excursion, to be given on the 10th instant. The committee in charge has provided life preservers, the kind that made Milwaukee famous, and a jolly time is predicted.

Brothers of 112, who are out of town, please drop the financial secretary a line once in a while, about seventy-five cents' worth. Many of you holding traveling cards dated February or thereabouts will be dropped, unless we hear from you with some money orders before long.

Work around Louisville is not booming, but every one able is at work.

Wages are about \$2.50 for nine or ten hours. It is supposed to be nine hours, but sometimes the boss forgets his watch.

Fraternally yours,

C. R. GILMORE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 125.

PORTLAND, OREG., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it has been some time since No. 125 has been represented through the columns of the Worker, I have taken the responsibility on myself, to let you know that our light is still shining, although we have a little trouble on just at present. I say a little, we are trying to short circuit that trust known throughout the country as the Manufacturers' Association. They have been making a pretty hard fight, but we have broken the ranks and have got them on the run, and I think that by the time we make another flank movement or two, with a few thousand volts which we have in reserve, we will have them going some.

We have three unfair shops out of eight, viz: M. J. Walsh Co., Portland Electric Works and the Northwest Electric Co. We can fix things up by agreeing to work with that contemptible being known as the scab, which we refuse to do, and are going to fight to a finish.

Last week we had to buckle into the Portland General Electric Co., as they wanted the boys to work about twelve hours for nine and pay their own car fare. We have all of their linemen out, except one or two would-bes, so I guess that is going some, too. We have not been saying much, but have been doing a great deal of thinking, and now we are there to a man.

Brothers Stahl and Storer I would like to hear from you again, and I will answer if you will pardon me this time. We have had several brothers drop in here lately, but as soon as they found out the conditions they were on their way. I would like to ask Brother Ferguson of Los Angeles, if he has seen anything of Brother Turner, the trombone player, of Fresno. Success to you, Brother Crip, and better half on your journey.

As this is my first attempt I will draw my epistle to a close, so in conclusion will say, that we are generating all the juice those other fellows can handle.

Steer clear of Portland for a while, brothers.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. NEWBURY.

Local Union No. 134.

CHICAGO, ILLS., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am starting in with a boost. The way the blue pencil has been used by the editor in the past few months has done a world of good. The Official Journal now is a place to look for news, where heretofore we used to look in it to find what one local thought of the other local. But now, thanks to Brother Sherman, this hammer game is a thing of the past, so keep up the good work, Brother Sherman. Don't be afraid of hurting the feelings of anybody.

Here is where I get in my knock. The indiscriminate issuance of charters in large cities without the consent of the other locals is working a hardship on the local that is trying to control the work in that city. We have here in Chicago several locals that are getting less money than we claim is necessary for a full fledged wire fixer to live on. When you stop to consider the expense of three business agents in the field, which No. 134 has at the present time, it is no small item in the expense account of any local. I do not wish to register any kick about what has been done, but be more careful in the future is my advice to the Executive Board.

Work in our village is all work, and being in the electrical business, we have not built any stone walls around our place. We offered to exchange cards with some of our sister locals, free of cost, some time ago, but they refused to do it, so if they come to the Windy City after their days of prosperity are over, and their stone masons have gone from them, don't feel bad if on depositing your card the man tells you to pay eleven hundred dollars, because you must understand we need the money, and the press secretary is supposed to say that we have ten men for every job that requires one.

We had one of the greatest surprises that ever happened to us a few weeks ago. It came to the ears of the local executive board that there were some of our members working for less than the scale, and working for a contractor that belongs to the Contractors Association. So the local executive board took the case in hand. The result was the contractor was fined fifty dollars and

four of our members were fined twenty-five dollars each. For my part, I do not believe in making them pay a fine. They should be locked in a room with a committee of two, specially selected, and then call the ambulance wagon. But at any rate, when the contractor that has been mentioned pays his fine there will be one contractor less in Chicago, for I think he will die of heart failure.

In accordance with the rules that have been laid down, I will not say too much, but will say, thanks to the present local executive board, there are no more gasfitters doing conduit work in this town. I won't say any more for the present, but will say less in the next.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. POLING,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 137.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is not a great amount of work on here, but I think if any of the brothers come this way they might catch on if they have the green card.

The Home Tel. Company are working about thirty fixers, and the Hudson River the same.

There have been a few travelers through here this last month. Some of them hit on and some did not.

Brother R. Wilber, from No. 174, has been appointed wire chief, and Brother G. D. Mormon, from No. 32, is his assistant.

Brother C. H. Belman, from No. 245, is hunting trouble.

We had Vice-President F. J. McNulty with us May 31, and he gave out some information that will do the brothers good, especially myself, who was cutting in all the time. Come again, brother, and if I can not keep still I will stay out.

Brother Alexandra is back in harness with the Light Company.

J. Faust has been appointed city foreman for the Home.

The Hudson River Tel. Company gave their men nine hours, from store room to store room, at \$2.50; time and a half for over time, and no lost time on holidays. That looks good, as the boys did not go to

the company for it. The company gave it without the asking.

We are going to open the charter for a week to get the lamp trimmers in.

I did not have time to find out how the company was fixed for men, but, brothers, if you come this way see that your card is in good shape, as Brother Ryan has a bad eye, and no sick stories go with him.

Big Bill Fleming was in the hall Sunday for the first time in quite awhile.

Brother J. Ross, the cable splicer, has left for Boston. He was well liked here, so you brothers up there use him good, for he is all to the good.

I would like to hear from W. C. Johnson.

Say, No. 237, what is the matter? Has the local gone up? I do not see anything in the Worker from you.

Say, brothers of No. 137, I wish you would come around once in a while. We are going to have an election as soon as enough brothers get up in the hall to hold a meeting.

Yours fraternally,

HAPPY JACK THOMAS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 144.

WICHITA, KANS., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Thirty days have passed since I last wrote for the Worker and many things have happened since that time. We have had all kinds of trouble in Wichita.

The Wichita Tel. Company have suffered greatly by the storms of the past three weeks. Lightning struck our cables and burned out about two hundred telephones, which we are getting back into service as rapidly as possible.

We have had very heavy rains the past month, which have prevented us from working a great deal of the time, and, as we have had considerable cable splicing to do, it has made matters much worse for us, and we have been working night and day for the past ten days, but we are getting in pretty good shape again.

The Wichita Tel. Company is installing four new positions, of 150 numbers each, to their switchboard. This brings their board up to fourteen positions. Each position has 150 numbers. They have 1,500 of these positions taken and in use, and 400

subscribers for the new positions. The men installing the extensions are certainly a fine class of men. One of the number is an I. B. E. W. man. Mr. Ed. Lawrence is a gentleman, as well as a thorough workman. Mr. Tacking and Mr. Rasor were here last summer when the first board was installed. Mr. Berlin is one of the number and a Brotherhood man. These men are gentlemen and can be relied upon.

We are in line for the international convention next fall. We have elected Brother Evans, our treasurer, as delegate to the convention meeting at Salt Lake. Brother Evans is an able man and especially fitted for this position. Mr. Evans will do No. 144 and the cause he represents credit. We feel this is money well spent in sending a delegate to this convention, as we expect to get new ideas, new methods and new principles as a result of sending a delegate to this convention. Every local should make a special effort to have a representative there. We can not do too much in building up our cause or to maintain our principles. Again, allow me to urge every local to send a delegate, and we want our delegate to get acquainted with your delegate and yours to get acquainted with ours and we assure you when you have met Brother Evans you will not regret it.

Brother Taylor has been on the sick list for the last two weeks and we are glad to say he is out again. Brother Ray Osborn is quite sick. Brother Artiburn has just recovered from an attack of measles; Brother Shafer, of Straitor, Ill., was here a few days since, and while here he also had a round with the measles.

We are having all kinds of trouble with toll lines in Kansas. Very few of them are in working order, owing to the extremely high water. Many of the exchanges over the State have been abandoned. At Salina, Kans., both the Bell and the Independent companies have suffered. The exchange at Salina completely collapsed and was consequently abandoned.

It is raining here to-day, and has rained at least twenty days of this month, with prospects for a wet June.

Fraternally yours,

E. S. CRIPPENS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 154.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 154 is up against the Central Union Telephone Co. again. They went back on their agreement after they got their cable across the Government bridge. Mr. Richards, manager of the C. U. Tel. Co., says we will have to take in two men working for the company. One of the men belonged to the union before and "scabbed" on us, and now he wants to be taken into the union again. No 154 is not taking in such men, and we have the sanction of the Tri-City Labor Congress. That honorable body has them on the unfair list on its blackboard in Industrial Home Hall.

A part of our members turned out here in the Memorial Day parade. Some two or three of them worked, and those that did not turn out were too busy to show their colors.

We are to have a picnic on June 6, and I suppose all will be there, for that is something a hiker never misses.

Our new hall is a success. We are sub-renting it to other locals, and to new locals that are coming into the field. It is a regular union headquarters now. We have seven charters on the wall and three more coming next week.

No. 154 is doing very well at the present time, although there is not much work.

I am going to see the new company in the morning and get them to sign the contract. They will soon have some cable to put upon the air and some under ground to pull. They are living right up to their contract now. Every man carries a card up to date; that is what No. 154 requires.

I would like to know what is the matter with E. A. Burch, Kid Giles and Harry DeHaven. Why don't you write? My address is Rock Island. I would like to hear from you. I wrote to Asa Schmuck, but got no answer. Wake up, Asa,

Fraternally yours,

C. N.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 155.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 155 is still doing business at the

old stand, and cuts in a new light most every meeting.

The boys here are doing some missionary work now. Each member has a pocket full of application blanks, and he is a committee of one to see if he can't bring in one filled out every meeting.

Brothers Provost and Thompson left for St. Louis a few days ago, where they intend to spend the summer.

Brother Tedford, of Local No. 406, at Ardmore, gave us a call the first of the week. He says they have got the foundation laid for a good local there.

Brother Wm. Wise, of the Pioneer Tel. Company, would like to hear from Charley Johnson.

We are going to change our meeting night from Thursday to Wednesday night, and will also change our hall. Hereafter we will meet in the Flood Building, corner of Reno and Broadway.

Thunder storms and high water have made business pick up for the trouble shooters the last two weeks.

Wishing all locals success, I will close.

Faternally yours,

O. A. WALLER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 158.

TEMPLE, TEX., May 27, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Some of the brothers who have at some remote time enjoyed a promenade on the boulevard and the beautiful scenery that abounds in and about the jurisdiction of No. 158 may want to know about work here. Well, it is at present slack. The S. W. Tel. Company is rebuilding, but their incubator seems to hatch well and will make their linemen and turn down card men that float through.

Brother Dick Duboise, who was an employe of the S. W. Tel. Company, and later on a proprietor of the Palmetto Hotel, of this city, has left us and gone to work, so we hear, in Texarkana; but he'll be back—we know why.

There is Hugh Newland, who was with the Light Company years ago—he's here yet. Also T. Bastian, who says he was once as far away from Temple as St. Louis. He is a lineman for Santa Fe, and says he will

not leave, and don't care whether it is spring or not. We also have among the list of natives a fellow they call George Goat-house. He says he was born in K. C., but came to Temple when quite a lad; went to work on the Santa Fe branch, and must be a good man, as he still holds his job. Guy Briant came here when the Kansas City Railroad first laid its track south, and I have heard it said tried to beat her to Taylor, but was ditched, walked back to Temple, got a job from the Independent Tel. Company and calls this his home. Bob Tally, a troubleman for the S. W. Tel. Company, says he certainly likes Temple and doubts the existence of any other town. The above mentioned men are all here, and with the green goods; but, boys, take a tumble, there are other men who want a job, so get out. Even the Bell Company is not a boundary line to Europe, there are other towns that hire linemen. Haven't you seen men who said that they had worked in Chicago—that is no fictitious name; there really is such a town as Chicago; and they hire linemen there, too. Oh, if you could only see it. It is, actually, larger than Temple. Will cut out this talking of the boys who have formed an auxiliary to the electrical workers, viz: Ancient Order of Home Guards.

I will state that the Independent Tel. Company expects to do some building soon, but when the material will arrive I can not say; it is expected soon.

They hire nothing but union linemen here and I think they will continue to do so, as they want first-class work done, and I do not think the local manager here understands operating the machinery attached to a lineman incubator.

Faternally yours,

T. B. AND G. B.

Local Union No. 165.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is a pleasure I have not had for more than a year, but the brothers of No. 165 have bestowed this upon me for a second time, and I am going to try to do my best.

Everything is going on nicely here—just enough work to keep all the boys going. We have had a Southern Bell construction gang here for some time, but just left. I'll

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put this in for the benefit of those who are interested in some of the Richmond, Va., boys. Plummer Martin has been made foreman for the Southern Bell Co. He took Frank Turner's gang here and left for Norfolk, Va.

Brother L. G. Coburn was made foreman for the Citizen Railway, Light and Power Co. here. He took charge the 1st of June, and he has the best wishes of the boys that he may come out O. K.

Brother Walter Tagg has left us for Blackstone, Va., where he went to take charge of a plant. He also has the best wishes of No. 165.

To the boys of No. 163 and others—don't be uneasy about your stray sheep. A. B. Swartz, who has strayed a long way from the old flock, has found a new pasture with a flock of sheep that will take just as good care of him as the old one. We are sorry to see No. 163 the loser of such a fine sheep, but proud to say that No. 165 is the winner. Boys, instead of Brother Swartz seeing his Georgia Rose he couldn't resist the pretty green fields of Virginia. Don't be uneasy, boys. Swartz is all right.

We are to have nominations of officers next meeting, and we expect a good time.

The boys of No. 165 would like to hear something of Brothers B. A. Burke, who left us some time ago; W. L. Cozby and H. A. Nycan.

I will have to bring this to a close, as I am just out of bed from a little fall, which which proved not to be serious.

Wishing you all the best of luck, I am

Yours respectfully,

C. D. FRAYSER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 168.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 1, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 168 is in good shape. Meetings are very well attended, though there is room and chairs to seat others, who don't attend very regularly; however, we are not kicking.

Work here is not the best, but everyone is working.

Brother Sam Jeffries took out a card two weeks ago and has since deposited it at Wheeling, W. Va.

Hello, there, Sam, how are they coming?

Our financial secretary, W. C. Vaughn, has changed his residence—not on account of rent; it was the minister's fault. W. C., how is married life?

We have taken in two new members and have committees on two applications since last writing.

Brother B. F. Flynn, who was our first president, has accepted a position at Ravenswood, W. Va. His chair being vacant three successive meeting nights it was declared vacant and Brother Ramsey was elected to fill the unexpired term.

Most of our delegates to the trades and labor council were obligated last Sunday.

We have three electrical supply and repair shops in our town and two have refused to recognize the union, so we are taking steps now to bring them in. The lathers and plasters are well organized here and we hope they will refuse to lathe or plaster over wiring done by non-union men; if so, we have got them right.

We had a special meeting Saturday night to obligate a new member who works every night but Saturday night.

With best wishes to all the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. CHIDESTER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 169.

FRESNO, CAL., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is time for my next budget to the Worker I will inclose a newspaper clipping and program, which, if you will kindly publish, will constitute the greater part of my letter:

The ball given Saturday evening by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for Fred Fryer, more familiarly known among his friends as "Shakespeare," and who fell from a telephone pole in the fore part of April and was badly hurt, was a decided success in every way. The young man for whose benefit the ball was given is very popular, and the brother members decided to give him assistance.

The ball was advertised well, and when the time for dance arrived the hall was filled with enthusiastic dancers and with the representative people of this city. The dance

was orderly, and although public, as much ballroom etiquette was observed as at the most select parties.

To prepare for the evening the telephone boys did everything possible in the way of arranging that would be conducive to the pleasure of the guests. First, the hall was brilliantly illuminated by the use of electric lights. Five wires, in pairs, were fastened from the sides of the hall to the chandelier, and dotted alternately with red, white and blue globes—a very pretty effect. Above the stage were fixed the letters "I. B. E. W.," abbreviating the name of the order. These were made of light globes, and by the use of an automatic changer the letter were brought to prominent relief by being lighted separately and all at once. On the front of the platform was erected a telephone pole. This was certainly grand. The cross-arms were dotted with lights of the three patriotic colors, which signified the fingers wires were fastened to. Also the steps or pegs used by linemen to ascend a pole to do repairing, were of white lights, and showed prominently. The decorations for the ball were more elaborate, from an electrical standpoint, than has ever been seen in Armory Hall.

Also, to keep in touch with their unique methods of entertaining with a view of receiving benefit, the boys had placed in the hall a telephone. This was connected with one placed in the room of "Shakespeare" at Mrs. Saxton's Sanitarium, a mile away, and as the grand march was started the receivers were taken down at each 'phone, and Fryer could hear the merry dancers as they marched and the enchanting music as it was rendered. In this manner Mr. Fryer, though still in bed, could enjoy the dance himself. While he is now out of danger, the brother-members of his order would frequently call him up during the evening and speak cheering words to him, and let him hear the noise that was created in the ball room.

At 9 o'clock the grand march was commenced, it being led by J. H. McKie, the manager of the local office, and Mrs. Julia Eagleston, the chief operator in the Visalia office. The dance proper was then begun, and continued until sixteen numbers had been blotted from the program. In one cor-

ner of the hall lemonade was served from a booth. This was heartily partaken of. The gallery was filled with spectators, who gazed upon the merry dancers.

Twelve or fifteen members of the order were in attendance from Fresno and a like number from Hanford.

Good music was furnished by the Visalia orchestra.

The following was the dance programme :
1. Shakespeare's grand march and waltz. 2. Hello girls' two-step. 3. Trouble shooters' schottische. 4. Groundhog lancers. 5. Chief operator's polka. 6. Long distance first extra. 7. Lineman's york. 8. Central's two-step. 9. The gang's lancers. 10. 600's waltz. 11. Messenger boys' polka. 12. Switchboard man's second extra. 13. Manager's schottiscee. 14. Line busy—Two-step. 15. Number, please? Waltz. 16. Telephone third extra.

The following committees had charge :

General committee—Billy Smith, Billy Small.

Floor committee—Otis Turner and Roy Wallace.

As a result of the dance \$120 was netted for Mr. Fryer.

I also wish to say that the brother will be up and around on crutches in three or four weeks.

Nothing doing around here now, and outlook not promising.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. A.

Local Union No. 172.

NEWARK, OHIO, June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Work here is a little slack, but there are indications that there will be something doing before long.

We have been having some trouble with the Central Union Telephone Company in regard to a scale of wages for the coming year, as our previous scale has expired.

We had a scale of wages drawn up and presented it in April, to take effect the first day of May, and as we could not get an answer from the company the boys quit work, awaiting an answer. They at first refused to talk to us, but after the Newark trade and labor council took the matter up they were willing to come to an agreement.

I am sorry to say, however, that one of the brothers, after being out three or four days, showed the yellow streak and went back to work. A man may have an opinion of his own that is different from his fellow workingman, and he has a right to hold that opinion, but I have no use for a man who will betray his brothers.

One of the first things I look for in the journal is the directory of the locals, and I must say that it is very gratifying to see the rapid growth of the Brotherhood all over the country. Let the good work go on.

Quite a number of the brothers of No. 172 were almost fooled into taking a trip to Los Angeles, Cal., by an offer of a good job but, however, a message to them and a prompt answer brought the information that the job was on the bum.

Wishing all brothers success, I am

Fraternally yours,

GUY WATKINS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 177.

PADUCAH, KY., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Things are very slack here at present, but we expect lots of work this summer.

Jones & Winter are about through with their work here, and the Home Company will start shortly. Most of the boys have left town.

Smokey Hanback is still here. He is now running a saloon in Paducah.

As nothing is doing here at present, will ring off for this time.

Yours fraternally,

HANK RAWLINGS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 189.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 29, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

One month ago the trimmers of St. Louis looked upon the situation in a kind of satisfied way. All the different companies paid the same wages, which was to a great extent due to the efforts and energies exerted by this and sister locals. Our wages stood as follows: Footmen trimmers received \$60 per month, or \$2 per day; cartmen, \$75, or \$2.50 per day. This pay, by no means extraordinary if you consider the raised price

of everything necessary in our daily life, was looked upon as being subject to improvement. In other words, we expected that hen which lays the golden egg to slip in on us silently over night. But, alas, the ways of God are wondrous and manifold, and so are the ways of capital. Instead of getting a smile, some of our brothers working for one of the city companies found themselves confronted with a bulletin notice reading, "From now on, no more Sunday work." Hail, Columbia! who likes Sunday work? Nobody. So, the brothers would have been well pleased in getting something without asking for it if it wouldn't have been for the heavy end being behind. This came in with the pay check; fifteen days' pay, minus two Sundays, makes only thirteen days' pay. Goodbye, beefsteak and pork chops. Instead of having thirty days in a monthly pay, there remains only twenty-five or twenty-six. We find a free Sunday is good for our health, but bad for our wealth. The brothers can't stand a reduction like that. As much as they hate Sunday work, rather do away with such luxury than to tie up their stomach. Sunday work or not, if there is no living in it, why not stop working altogether, and lie down and die.

The capitalists can't get in their head that it is just for a workingman to belong to a union. They are bored; they do not see that they compel the worker by the condition of his stomach to join. They say the unions are the most tyrannical trusts (Mr. Parry said so) in existence. Take it for granted to be true. I would like to put the question: Why is this trust in existence? Is it to drink champagne? Is it to have fine horses, buggies and carriages? No. Is it to hire a stableman; to have a house girl to clean one's dirt for them? No. The worker does that himself. Or is it to be able to wear diamonds, or to take a trip to the seashore, or for their ladies to wear silks and satins—articles which have been made by an underfed, lean and pale-face creature, and moistened by the sweat of his brow; is it for this? No. Well, then, is it to save and pile up hundreds upon thousands of dollars; a pile which could not be spent (at the rate of expenditure of the worker) if the individual lived to be 150 to 200 years of age? No; for all of this it is not.

It is in existence to rescue humanity from degeneration; to enable its members to rear and feed their offspring like they ought to be fed (excuse the expression); to become strong and healthy members of the human race. It is to enable them, to educate them, to become intelligent and free American citizens, not subject to a king or monarch. In short, this labor trust is to make its members enjoy that which God and nature has in store and has provided for every individual of the human race, but which is thwarted and withheld by beastly greed of members of this very human race, with the aid of or by force if necessary. This labor trust does not use power, in the way of gatling guns or riot guns, or brutal police force. No; it only says, If necessity requires it we will not work—peaceably, not forcibly. Its motto is that of the dollar—United we stand, divided we fall. They say the labor unions have reached their zenith; they will break together: "What fools these mortals be." Why, the giant is only in its infancy.

In conclusion, I will say, brothers, do not fear this affair to become serious, because the company in question has generally been considered fair, and when you read this the controversy will surely be settled.

Hoping this will be enough, I am

Respectfully and fraternally,

E. D. EMME,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 190.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The shop men seem to be busy, as they give that as a reason that they can not get time to come and sign the roll.

Our smoker and reunion on May 27 was not as well attended as we expected, but we got eight names on our roll, and these eight will be good for a great many more. We have not made much progress in the Crocker-Wheeler shops, but will get some of them before long.

Our picnic will be held on the 20th of June and will be in the afternoon and evening. By the way the committee is hustling it will not be their fault if it is not a success. It behooves all the boys of No. 190 to put their best efforts forward to make our pic-

nic a success—socially and financially. Be sure to have application blanks in your pocket, as there are a good many of our craft that have put off signing until the day of the picnic.

We expect to send at least one delegate to the next convention, and we will soon get our committee to work on what we expect to present for the benefit of the shopmen, and we expect the convention to adopt a union label. No. 190 wants to bring that to the front and keep it there.

• Fraternally yours,

M. R. WELCH,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 192.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1, 1905.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am proud to say that the inside men won in a walk, as the contractors signed their agreement without any of them having to go out. There is one firm here that claimed they were going out of business, but they have been writing all over the country for men. They got two boys here from Oklahoma City, but when they were informed straight about it they quit. They got two other men from Atlanta, but they claim they are only doing fair work.

We are taking in new members every meeting night, and it is a surprise the applications that are coming in now, as they can't work without a card. We have raised our initiation fee to \$20.

Brother W. R. Wonton has landed from Michigan and gone to work.

Brother Harry Smith resigned a position as city foreman to accept one as superintendent of construction for the Memphis Long Distance Tel. Co.

Well, I will close, and hope this will not miss the press this time, and will try and write earlier next time. Wishing all locals and brothers success, I am

Fraternally yours,

D. SMITH,

Local Union No. 222.

LAFAYETTE, IND., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We have declared the Lafayette Street Railway Co. fair to organized labor. We took this step to try and get all their men in

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the union, and also because they have hired two union men on their line work. No doubt you will get tired having me talk about the boys not attending meetings, but I will keep it up until you come at least two night's in the month. At our last meeting we had six members in the hall from 8 p. m. until 10 p. m., then one more dropped in and gave us enough to attend to business. We ran around town for two hours trying to get a quorum. Now this is not right, when seven or eight men try to transact the business of thirty or thirty-five, then have them come around and kick on what has been done. I guess the boys are getting tired of the union, and want to go back to the old way of working for \$1.75 per day. That is where No. 222 will be before another year if you do not brace up and attend to business.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. C.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 235.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since our last writing we have fought and won a battle from the Bell Telephone Company. Our wages are now \$2.50 for nine, and double time for Sunday and holidays. A settlement was made with the company across the river, which was due to our committee and business agent, W. L. Purkey, who conducted the strike in a business-like manner.

It is my sad duty to inform you of the accident that befell our president, C. R. Baker. He was leaving town to go to Anderson and lost an arm below the elbow. He had been unjustly discharged from the C. N. and C. Company. He has been a faithful worker for the cause.

We have added fifty new lights to our circuit in the last two weeks and have more to come.

Work is quite good here now.

Yours fraternally,

SLIM.

Local Union No. 242.

DECATUR, ILL., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The Macon County Tel. Co. has been placed on the unfair list and the fight is on o a finish.

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The Central Union Tel. Co. has made an agreement satisfactory to the boys, and we are expecting to hear every day of estimate being approved to rebuild here, and then there will be lots of work.

Brother Baker has transferred his card to Springfield, No. 193, and we ask them to take good care of him.

We have a visiting brother now and then, and we always have a place for them for a day anyway.

Brother Alexander, of No. 303, was here and gave us quite a talk for the good of the Union.

Brother Simon, who met with a very painful accident several weeks ago has gone to Pittsburg to recuperate.

We would like to hear from our brothers who have drifted to other quarters. With good luck to the Brotherhood, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. S. WONDER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 245.

TOLEDO, OHIO., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our strike with the Home Tel. Co. has been settled. Our terms are \$65 per month for linemen and troublemen, and \$75 per month for foremen. Our sister local, No. 8, is still out on strike, and they have the hearty support of 245. They are putting up a game fight and deserve a great deal of credit.

At our last meeting we put a business agent in the field in the person of A. B. Cole. The brothers have great faith in Brother Cole, and think before long this town will be fully organized. We are sorry to lose our president, Paul Horan, as I understand that he has quit the business. In him we lose a good president and a hard worker for 245; but we hope that he succeeds at whatever he goes, and has the blessings of Local 245 with him.

Brother John Callahan is back from the South and with us again; also John McConnell. They have just completed a plant in Decatur, Ala., and they say it feels good to be back again in the northern country. There are some brothers working in Toledo that we would like to have deposit their cards, as they have been here long enough, and I think they should do this. I also

think think that some action should be taken at our next convention in regard to apprentices, as at the present time locals are taking men in and giving them a card, when they have not been in the business one year, and going against our constitution, and by doing so put men that are not competent in the field, and keep good men out of work.

Homer Woods, I would like to hear from you, as I have important news to communicate.

Fraternally yours,

W. NAGLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 258.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last letter to the Worker we have not done many wonderful things, although we are jumping right along the line. All the boys are working and I think we will have a good summer here. The Sea View Railroad is going to build from Hamilton to Narragansett Pier, about ten miles, and they will have to have about eight or ten linemen. They are going to build a new station and generate their power from Hamilton.

We have our charter open and expect to gather in a lot of new members. I think if the benefit of our organization is explained in the right manner to the non-union men in this vicinity there would be no trouble in getting them to join. But the great trouble is with some union men, when they ask a man to join if he does not say yes right off they want to assassinate him on the spot. Now, this is not right; you should talk the matter in a business way and if he has some of those childish excuses that we sometimes have to listen to—such as, I don't like the president, or the union is no good, or I am afraid there will be a strike, etc.—don't kill him that day, wait until the charter is closed and then if he is not on the inside go forth with your pick axe and do a good job. In my way of thinking it does not help a man to refuse to join the union, for if a strike is declared he must show his hand and his bluff will be called.

A few members of Local No. 258 are having hard luck of late. Jack Bonner, while working on a ladder at Attleboro, Mass., fell

a distance of twenty-five feet and hurt his back. Brother John F. McInnis was stricken with paralysis, while at work on May 5, his entire left side being useless, and as Jack was always ready to go down deep in his pocket to help any one in a case of this kind it gave us an idea, so we placed a committee in the field for him, and I must say that the linemen and his friends in general are true blue. Local No. 99 also made a liberal donation, and with the kind assistance of James Garvey and William Fields, of Fall River, Mass., our committee has been able to raise a good round sum, and I think it is in order to thank all hands through the columns of the Worker. We have made up our minds that Jack shall not want for anything until he is able to work again.

As I have been out of town for a week I have not had much time to write, so I am obliged to cut this short in order to get it in before the 3d of June.

Fraternally yours, D. J. S.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 271.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 3, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The month of brides, roses and hard work finds everything moving on in the electrical line in this city. We have been taking in a few members at each meeting and trying to retain all the old ones.

Our worthy president, Mr. H. H. Baker, had to tender his resignation at our last meeting, as he is leaving the city, and, I am sorry to say, the business also. Mr. Baker leaves on Sunday for Seattle, Wash., to enter the theatrical business in the vaudeville line. He is quite a musician and his musical act has never failed to please in all the cities where he has appeared, and they can be counted by the score. The members of No. 271 recommend the brothers on the Pacific coast to go and see a fine musical act and also a thorough union man. Mr. Baker received a vote of thanks for his efficient management of business, which was ordered inscribed on the minutes.

At our last meeting we nominated officers to serve for the ensuing term.

Fraternally yours,
C. S. DOWNS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 276.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

All brothers of the I. B. E. W. are hereby notified that the brothers who were employed by the Bell Tel. Co. went out on a strike the first of May, and are still out, as the company refuses to sign our scale which has been signed by the Independent Company, and they also refuse to arbitrate. The boys all proved to be true blue, and we will have the indorsement of the Trades and Labor Assembly after their next meeting. Now, I am taking the place of our corresponding secretary, with his premission, as he is very busy. Hoping to have better news for all brothers in our next issue of the Worker, I remain

Fraternally yours,

M. DUNN,
Business Agent.

Local Union No. 290.

DANVILLE, ILL., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Work at present in our city is about the same. The Home Company is installing an automactic board in Germantown, a suburb of this city; the C. U. has just completed a small cable job, and aside from a few men pulling slack, there is not much in sight with this company.

The Butterfield Construction Company called on the local this week for an agreement, as they have a contract with the Home Company for an underground job, that will begin within the next thirty days. They also stated that they would use from fifty to seventy-five men on this job, and I would like to mention the fact that it requires a green card to light in our city.

Local No. 290 has at last been relieved of a contention, and that is in regard to the removal or transfer of a man that did not belong to the union. But at present the entire force, from city foreman down, has got to have the green goods.

Brothers Daniels of 203, W. H. Bratton of 39, J. D. Curran of 269, and C. H. Mills of 269 dropped in this week, and all had the long green.

Fraternally yours,

J. A. W.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 302.

PEORIA, ILL., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother Schaefer and myself were over to Bloomington, Ill., a short time ago to work on a job there, and although we were there some seven or eight weeks not a soul from No. 197 called upon us to see whether or not we carried the little green tickets. Of course, we do not desire to cast any reflections upon the manner in which our sister local treats outsiders, but we can assert that whenever any electrical workers from outside of our city hit this burg they won't work a week before we know whether or not they have got cards.

Business just at present is somewhat slack, as new work is not yet far enough advanced, but I think that, in a few weeks, all the brothers will be busy.

We are taking in a few more members, and expect to take in quite a number in the near future, as we are about to give a smoker, and expect to have about six or seven applications in shortly after that.

Our local is fortunate in having such a member as Brother Lyons, from the light plant. He appears to be doing all the hustling for members, and if we had a few more like him we most surely would have a strong local.

I am very sorry to say a good many members don't take enough interest in the welfare of our local to attend the meetings, although they occur only twice a month. The brothers have been given an opportunity, and must not complain when they are taxed twenty-five cents a meeting for non-attendance. Of course, the more members are absent from our meetings, the larger our sick benefit fund will become.

Before the brothers read this Brother Schaefer and myself will be working for the the new firm of Schaefer & Barnholdt, and both being members of No. 302 it will, of course, be a strictly union shop.

I guess I will have to pull the switch for this time.

With best wishes for all members of the members of the Brotherhood, I am

Yours fraternally,

JOHN B.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 313.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Our local is progressing finely.

Brother Abbott from Richmond Va., made us a visit about a week ago. He is looking fine, and was stepping around like a two year old that never had a halter on.

We had a smoker here on the first of May. Plenty of every thing to eat and drink, and every body seemed to enjoy themselves. We were glad to see so many of our old friends.

Work just at present is not very brisk here, but trust that there will be a change for the better, because if things do not brighten up some of us will have to hit the pike.

Brother Shadow Taswell has not been feeling very well for the past two weeks, but he is coming around right again. Last time Shadow and Race Horse Bill were out I think Shdadow bowed one of his tendons.

Yours fraternally,

KIDNEY HEEL DAVIS.

Local Union No. 332.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is not much doing here at present, but all the boys manage to keep working, and I hear that the Michigan Tel. Company want a few good men, but nothing will go in this town but a paid-up card.

Our financial secretary would like to hear from W. J. McCue. Last heard from in Grand Rapids.

The street car boys presented an agreement to the officers of that company here last Thursday, asking for a small raise in wages, and, of course, got it, for which they are very thankful.

We are taking in one or two new lights every meeting.

Fraternally yours,

D. HOWEY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 335.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker :

Local No. 335 is still on the increase.

The Home Telephone Company is finishing its work and laying off its men.

The Missouri and Kansas Bell is still work-

ing scabs. The union is getting their subscribers to take out telephone right along.

The strike is not settled yet, and will not be for some time, or until they recognize the I. B. E. W.

Work is scarce here, and we have some men that are not busy.

Some of the boys will be leaving here pretty soon. Treat them right if they have the green goods.

Wishing all success, I am

Yours fraternally,

E. D. CROFT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 336.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, May 30, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having failed to appear before in the Worker, and as they have placed a fine on the press secretary for not having a letter in, I want to be sure and be in this time.

We had a bad accident here the other day. Brother Sy Mitchell fell from the trolley wagon in such a way as to fall on the driver, Sy Perick, and broke his arm. Both men were very badly hurt, but it could have been worse.

Brothers Will Moore, Fred Moore and Oscar Payton have gone to Newton to work, and there are several Moore of the boys from here talking of going, but we think they will come back some day.

Wishing the Brotherhood the best of success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. GOCHEE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 350.

HANNIBAL, MO., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are not doing very much here at present. The Bluff City is waiting on cable, which is on the road. When it arrives there will be some work for the fixers, if they have the green goods.

The Bell people are going to rebuild their plant here. They are stringing their farmer lines all around.

Our meetings are not what they ought to be. Some of the members have not been attending the meetings as they should. Come around, boys, and see what is going

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on. We have one more light to cut in next meeting.

If Al. Sparks or Hank Graves see this, please write and let me know where you are.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. WATTS.

Local Union No. 358.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 1, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

This little local is holding good and doing good business, although it is left to a few, same as I see other press secretaries complaining of in their letters. We are trying to rouse our brothers here, and generally get a good gang at the meetings. We have started a fund for entertainments by making a hat collection every meeting, and, getting a good sum, some day in the near future, we will have a blow out on the lawn with refreshments. The boys do not miss an odd nickel or dime on a meeting night, and will enjoy a good time when it comes off.

We closed our charter on April 7, and have not added any new lights since, but have three or four in tow who will soon step up to our financial secretary with the necessary amount.

Business in these parts is good, although there is not a demand for men. The N. Y. and N. J. Tel. Co. are taking down their overhead wires on Smith and State streets in this city and cutting all over to the underground. The Hall Signal Co. are installing a system on the Long Branch Road and Central R. R. The Light Company are not doing much.

The Hudson and Middlesex Tel. and Tel. Co. are doing a backyard line, and have about fifty subscribers. They do not need any help. The Central Jersey are doing business on paper here only, but expect to go through here after the Building Trades Council and C. L. U. gets through with the aldermen, having asked the aldermen to grant a franchise to both, so there would be competition to the N. Y. & N. J. and the Bell. The Central Jersey agrees with these bodies, and also with this local to hire none but union help; so also do the Hudson and Middlesex companies.

I hope that we can get the competing companies in this city.

There is no new trolley work in this section—nothing new at present—although I have not met an electrical worker that was idle in long months—yes, one, but he was landed quickly.

I read in last month's Worker every letter, and although can not comment on any singly, they are all good and well written, and the right kind of news. The letter of Brother Charles H. Harrison, Local 250, on pages 17 and 18, in regard to examinations, is to the point and should be discussed by all locals and members; and our poetry in the Worker is something good.

There has been but a little labor trouble here in this vicinity. The painters are out for more money and recognition of their agreement, and the bosses are holding out against them. From accounts all of the painters out on strike are working in other places. The few bosses that can do the work are doing it. The terra cotta pressers and finishers of Staten Island have been out for a few weeks, and are making a good fight.

I am waiting to hear from that district council of New Jersey; their secretary must have floated as I have written him several weeks.

No. 358 wants to get in it before the convention.

Wishing all locals and Brotherhood in general the best of success, and those in trouble out of trouble, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WM. McDONOUGH,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 382.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1903.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Work here in the electrical line is exceedingly dull, and, to use that everyday expression, there is nothing doing. So wiremen stay away for awhile.

The local is on a pretty good footing just now. We have received several applications from small towns around Columbia. Several traveling cards have been deposited here.

If any brother knows anything of a Mr. Elkins, a lineman, who left here for parts unknown, please notify this local. Mr.

Elkins left Greenville, S. C., about the 18th of March, and was last seen at Alston, S. C., on the 24th of March. His height is 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 125 pounds; age, 28; rather slender build; manner very pleasant. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by this local, and especially by his sorrowing mother.

Two of our brothers are in the asylum at this place. One of them out of 136, Birmingham, and one from Columbia.

These brothers will finish their work out out there in a week or so.

As I said before there is nothing doing doing here, and I'll ring off.

Fraternally yours,

U. R. B. J.

Local Union No. 390.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 31, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 390 is growing stronger every meeting. Brothers are all working. Plenty of work in Johnstown at present, and will be for some time to come.

The new companies have most of their poles up and conduits down, and expect to string wire in a short time.

We have about fifty members in Local 390, and expect to land all the electrical workers of Johnstown into the Brotherhood, as we are taking new members in almost every meeting night.

Wishing success to all the brothers, I remain

Fraternally yours,

L. G. POWELL.

Local Union No. 392.

TROY, N. Y., May 28, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is our first letter, but hereafter you will see that 392 will have a letter in each month.

We have been organized only about six weeks, and have 75 or 80 members, mostly admitted by cards from other locals. As they are nearly all old timers, who have been down the pike a few, we expect great things for 392. This is one of the best union towns on the globe, and we will do our bit toward making it better.

Times are very good at present—no rush on—but everyone is working.

We were all out on strike last week against the Eastern Electric Construction Co. to have a brother reinstated who was turned down. We gained our point. The ground men were out for \$1.75 per day straight time, and won.

Would like to hear from Lee Fosburg and Cooney, the fox; also, Billie Lutherland.

It is time the locals were picking out their delegates for our next convention and instructing them what they want them to work for. Don't wait until the last week, and then send some one to Salt Lake on a pleasure trip. Our constitution will stand some changes, and the convention is the place to make them.

Our Brotherhood is too easy to get into. Some stump jumper comes out of the woods with a pair of spurs, and they run him into the local, and give him a card, and in some cases he is only an apprentice, and hardly that. Others join a local and never attend a meeting or pay any dues until they are way down and out. Then they go to some town where they must have a card to work and join another local because it is cheaper than paying up their back dues. I think they should be made to pay up their dues and be transferred. That might keep some of them from getting so far behind.

Brothers, look out for a due book and working card No. 24942—name, W. W. Daugherty—as one was lost by him. In case any traveler shows it, please take it up.

Brothers working in the jurisdiction of local 392 will please call and deposit their cards at once, and save trouble. We meet every Tuesday night at Federation Hall, Third and Congress streets.

Brother George Harned wants to know if Morris Foley has lost his arms. If not, he would like to hear from him. Address, Mansion House, Albany, N. Y.

Anyone coming this way with a good card can put their feet under the mahogany and roll in the feathers at the Lynd House, Sixth and Congress streets.

With best for all members of the Brotherhood, I remain

Fraternally yours,

KID LINDSAY,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 176.

JOLIET, ILL., June 1, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Business is slack here in our line. The different companies have all the men they want at present, and nothing in sight for the future. I say this for the benefit of the floating brothers. They will be treated right when they stop here, but if you are looking for work you had better "brush by."

It will be decided next Wednesday night whether or not we will send a delegate to the convention. I think every local, no matter how small, should be represented, even if they should have to levy a special assessment for that purpose. If No. 176 appoints a delegate, I am going to use my influence to have him instructed to try and have the office of traveling auditor created. I would also be in favor of increasing our per capita tax, and have a certain sum set aside to be known as a strike fund.

The Labor Advocate, one of our leading labor journals, says the cigar makers are going to raise \$2,000,000 for the purpose. The cigar makers have the best system for handling finances of any labor organization I know of, and I think it would be well if we adopted some of their ways.

There is also much dissatisfaction concerning the examining fee charged by some locals. I predict that there will be some warm debating when that question comes up.

We succeeded in having Brother W. D. Mulinix appointed city electrician. That is something to be proud of, and the position was never filled by an electrical worker before.

Brother Henry Quinlan is here, taking life as easy as it is possible for a man that was burned as bad as he is. He sends his thanks and well wishes to the brothers of Tampa, Fla.

George Schoenberger, write to me at once. Important.

Yours fraternally,

J. M. SLAYBAUGH.

Local Union No. 373.

ONEIDA, N. Y., June 2, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 373 has been organized since

March 14, and as this is my first contribution to the Worker I will have to cut it short until I get used to making better connections.

Everything is rather quiet here at present, and the outlook isn't very bright, so I wouldn't advise anyone to come here looking for work.

We have most of the boys here in line, and expect to get the rest very soon.

Some of our members—F. Bickley and Leon Bickley—have gone out of town to work, but I hope that they won't forget to send the necessary. I remain

Yours fraternally,

A. L. BARR,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 408.

MISSOULA, MON., May 18, 1903.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As a result of Organizer Curry's efforts there is now a new organization in the field, which bids fair to be a strong local in the near future.

Last Friday night a meeting was called at 8.30 in the City Hall, and in less time than it takes to tell about it 22 names went on the roll which formed the new local, and I think the next meeting night will see several new names of boys who were out of town during the first meeting. In evidence of having been up against the goat proposition before, some of the gainers exhibited their pocket cards.

The indications are bright for a good season, and everyone seems in the best of spirits.

The Postal Telegraph has a large force of men on new work.

The Rocky Mountain Bell people are getting ready to go over a portion of their line, and the Light and Power Co. are working a full crew.

As soon as we can procure permanent quarters we will arrange a regular meeting night and be better prepared to furnish you with an item, so until then will conclude. With best wishes to all the brothers, I am

Fraternally yours,

G. R. ROWLAND,
Press Secretary.



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

H. W. SHERMAN, - - Publisher and Editor
103-4 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

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Subscription \$1 per year, in advance

As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1903.

W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,
29 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O.

*This Journal will not be held responsible
or views expressed by correspondents.*



THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

STRIKES.

We are again forced to say a few words on the question of strikes. Since April 1, 1903, up to going to press there have been over forty strikes, and a majority of the locals have requested financial aid, and it has been refused, as the strikes were unconstitutional. Of course, the refusal has caused some of the narrow-minded members to declare warfare against some of the executive officers. We wish to say, as far as we are concerned,

that if our position depends on sanctioning every strike, no matter by whom declared or when declared—if our place on the Executive Board is in constant jeopardy for doing right—why let the warfare go on, and when the smoke of battle clears away, no matter whether an officer or private in the ranks, we will be found fighting for right, liberty, and justice. That labor organizations are formed for the betterment of the wage earner is a fact we can not dispute; but for the betterment of all wage earners, not a certain few. Our position has been one of duty, pure and simple; no thought of what some members would do; no thought of catering for anyone's vote at the convention. But is it right? We know there have been many strikes that could have been won had the local followed the constitution and got the sanction of the Executive Board. One city that followed the constitution and received the sanction of the Executive Board won in four days. Just as soon as the contractors found out the Brotherhood was behind the move they signed the agreement. There have been strikes declared without notifying members to appear at the meeting—without giving a man a chance to vote yes or no. Others have been declared by open ballot, and many a man has voted yes, when, if the constitution was followed and a secret ballot taken, he would have voted no. When the members of this organization make up their minds to do business on business lines then this Brotherhood will be a success. Then, and not until then. If the constitution needs changing, why change it. If it is necessary to change the Grand Officers to make your Brotherhood a success, why change anything to make it a lasting success; but by all means follow the constitution. In a few months we hold our next convention. In the meantime follow the constitution.

THE Johns Hopkins University, department of political economy, Baltimore, Md., is desirous of securing a file of the Electrical Worker, more or less complete. Any one having back numbers of the journal, which he would be willing to dispose of, is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md..

OUR NEXT CONVENTION.

A circular letter has been sent out requesting locals to inform the general office of the approximate number of delegates they will send to the next convention, and another circular asking locals to submit amendments to the general office. It will be readily seen by all fair-minded members that this is the only way to do business. Our object in sending out the circular asking the number of delegates was to try and get a reduced fare to Salt Lake City. Now, some of our Washington know-alls may say, "Why, that's easy." Allow us to say it is not easy, but very hard. The machinists held a convention in Milwaukee very recently, and the officers did all in their power to get a reduced rate, but could not secure it. They had three hundred delegates. Therefore, we say we will try and get the reduction, but if we fail it will not be our fault. All we ask is the undivided support of our members. Two years ago we got a reduced rate from Buffalo, N. Y., to St. Louis, and, perhaps, if we can assure the railroad company enough delegates we can do the same this year; so just make up your minds to send delegates, and this will help the good work along. The circular letter in regard to amendments speaks for itself. It is the only proper way to do business, and gives all members of our Brotherhood a chance to express their opinions. There are many changes necessary in order to run our organization on business lines. One of the most important is to have the Grand President placed on salary, with headquarters in the general offices, so he can devote his whole time to the welfare of the Brotherhood. The old custom of holding the position of Grand President and working for a contractor or corporation cannot be made successful with our present membership. Another important change should be to elect all officers by referendum vote. This would give every man in the Brotherhood a chance to vote for those who transact their business. It has been our pleasure to hold a clear card in the I. B. E. W. since 1892. Its success has ever been the paramount issue, and we wish to say our retention as secretary is of minor importance, but the future of the Brotherhood is everything. Therefore, we believe in the referendum vote for

the future success of our order. It has proven successful with the cigarmakers and other organizations; why not with us?

AGREEMENTS.

It has come to our notice of late that several of our locals wished to abrogate an agreement entered into between them and the Contractors Association, and to make matters worse asked us to endorse the action. To say we refused goes without saying. The writer of this is but one member of the E. B., and has but one vote, but while we have this it shall never be cast to abrogate an agreement, we care not who it suits. When the E. B. of this organization puts its approval on methods of this kind it is but the beginning of the end, and it will be but a question of time when our organization will be a thing of the past. If bosses break agreements what a storm from the workmen. We do not concede the workingman, who perchance may be the party of the second part, any more right to abrogate an agreement to get a few dollars a week. We wish every member of this Brotherhood could make \$10 a day, but if it is necessary to sacrifice his honor and manhood to get it, better work for less and uphold manhood and honor; and we wish to go on record here and now against any local abrogating agreements, and we shall vote no, first, last, and always, regardless of who likes it or who does not. While we may make mistakes in many things, we have never wilfully violated our word, and we positively will not commence at this late day. If an agreement is made and it proves a bad one or just what the members want after it is two-thirds served out, why, all we can do as men, is make the best of it; and we hope every agreement signed will be lived up to. Some may say, "Why, the bosses break agreements." Granting this to be true, is that a just reason for the I. B. E. W. doing the same. We say no, positively no; and when this organization goes on record as approving violations of agreements, it loses the good will and confidence not only of the business men, but all honest trades unionists of our country. The office seeker afraid to open his mouth against actions of this kind would indeed be a poor official should he succeed in getting a much coveted office;

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and here and now on the eve of our convention, without fear or favor, we reiterate that we shall vote against anything that has a tendency to lower our Brotherhood in the estimation of our fellow man. It is a question of right with us—not one of position—and when the time comes that we have to do what we consider wrong to retain our position, we say you can't change any to soon. An honorable defeat is better than a dishonorable victory.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Another local surrendered its charter. Reason, did not do business on business principles. Let Johnny, the good fellow, handle money, and Johnny spent the money. No bond; members didn't care whether there was a bond or not. Books all mixed up; no receipts from general offices. Oh, how long will it be before some of our members get wise, and insist on their officers doing business? Don't vote for some fellow for an important office in your local just because he is a fault-finder and calamity howler, but vote for capable men regardless of personal feelings; then put them under bond; then do business. There is not an electrical worker in the United States or Canada that can afford to be indifferent to the success of the Brotherhood, for this Brotherhood's success is his success. We have at last reached that stage when we must push onward and upward until we get all available men in the United States and Canada, and in order to do this we must offer some inducement. The inducement is that we conduct our business on business principles and know our offices are correctly handled. We hope every local that has men handling money without bond will get the men bonded. If, perchance, any of them object to being bonded, it is time to make a change. No honest man objects to a bond. It is a source of great pleasure to carry a bond. Then, if Mr. Calamity Howler starts his little hammer, you can say, "There are the books; I am bonded. If there is anything wrong, why you know what to do." We do not wish to take up valuable space on this matter, so will conclude by saying bond your officers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We again call the attention of the locals to the necessity of sending in amendments or alterations for the Constitution to the general office. This is asked of the locals for their own benefit, as it will give each member of the local a chance to express his views, and the delegate in convention will have a printed copy before him; also the Committee on Constitution.

CHARTERS GRANTED IN MAY.

May 1, 322, Raleigh, N. C.
1, 404, Denver, Colo.
2, 403, Meadville, Pa.
4, 405, Houghton, Mich.
9, 174, St. Johns, New Brunswick.
15, 406, Ardmore, Indian Territory.
185 15, 163, Helena, Mont.
18, 407, Marquette, Mich.
20, 408, Missoula, Mont.
26, 409, Ithaca, N. Y.
27, 260, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NOTICE.

Linemen, stay away from Indianapolis, Ind. Strike on.

Inside wiremen, stay away from Los Angeles, Cal., and Kansas City, Mo. Strikes on.

We received a call from our afflicted brother, R. G. Wright, who took a trip through the East selling his books, and his trip we are sure was a most profitable one. Local No. 3, of New York, voted him one thousand dollars, and he succeeded in selling a great many books. We hope he got enough to lift the mortgage from his little home and will live in peace and quiet ever more.

THE man who, being a union man, fails to render his employer full time, his best skill and his most loyal and hearty co-operation is not a union man at heart and, moreover, does every union man an unnecessary injury.

THE new agreement of Local 166, Fort Worth, calling for \$3.50 per day, and eight hours, has been signed. This is an advance of fifty cents per day.

Jan 1903

Grand Secretary's Report for May.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
						80	20 60	12 00	1 15		33 75
1	55 60	8 00			63 60	81	15 00	4 00			19 00
2				1 00	1 00	82	60				60
3	125 65	126 00			251 65	83	28 80	12 00	1 25		42 05
4	17 60				17 60	84	18 40	4 00			22 40
6	96 20	6 00	2 25		104 45	85	6 60	4 00	1 25		11 85
7	12 40	2 00			14 40	86	11 40	2 00			13 40
8	25 00				25 00	87	13 00		2 50		15 50
9	68 20	46 00			114 20	88	17 40	26 00	3 25	3 00	49 65
10	39 20	4 00			43 20	90	10 20	4 00	2 50		16 70
11	13 20				13 20	91	8 60				8 60
12	11 00	2 00	2 00		15 00	92	1 60				1 60
14	41 00	12 00			53 00	93	6 00				6 00
16	11 40		50		11 90	94	10 00	6 00	75		16 75
17	36 20	22 00			58 20	95	2 60	6 00			8 60
20	15 80	6 00	1 00		22 80	96	9 20		1 75		10 95
21	52 60	2 00			54 60	97	3 60				3 60
22	20 00	4 00	1 00		25 00	99	10 20	4 00	1 00		15 20
25	14 20	2 00			16 20	100	20 80	10 00	3 25		34 05
26	30 40	20 00	05		50 45	101	3 00	4 00	25		7 25
27	41 40	42 00	2 32		85 72	104	20 60	27 00		1 00	48 60
28	16 60	4 00	1 00		21 60	105	3 00				3 00
29	25 80	6 00	1 00		32 80	106	13 80	2 00			15 80
30	25 20				25 20	109	6 00	2 00			8 00
31	7 80	4 00			11 80	110	6 20	2 00	8 00		16 20
32	14 00	2 00			16 00	111	13 60	12 00			25 60
34	7 00	2 00			9 00	112	22 40	10 00	1 75		34 15
35		20 00			20 00	113	5 00		2 25		7 25
36	10 20		2 50	3 00	15 70	114	9 60	2 00			11 60
37	30 60				30 60	117	6 20	4 00		1 50	11 70
38	34 40	14 00			48 40	118	28 20	4 00			32 20
39	20 20	2 00	25		22 45	121			7 50		7 50
40	33 40	2 00			35 40	123	7 00	10 00			17 00
41	9 20				9 20	126	5 40	2 00			7 40
42	22 80	18 00	1 50		42 80	127	7 60				7 60
43	36 60	14 00	2 50		53 10	128	4 60	8 00	5 25		17 85
44	20 60	4 00	1 00		25 60	130	13 20	10 00	50		23 70
45	3 60				3 60	131	5 00	6 00			11 00
46	2 60	2 00			4 60	132		2 00			2 00
47	32 80		1 00		33 80	133	18 80	6 00	50		25 30
48	24 40	4 00			28 40	137	8 20	8 00	1 25		17 45
49	5 40				5 40	138	30 80	8 00	2 75		41 55
50	69 00				69 00	138	4 80	4 00			8 80
51	4 80	12 00			16 80	141	10 00		75		10 75
52	11 60	2 00	1 00		14 60	142	11 20				11 20
53	23 00	10 00	50	1 00	34 50	144	8 20	4 00			12 20
54	26 20	4 00	3 00		33 20	147	14 20	8 00			22 20
55	14 00				14 00	148	35 80	2 00	1 00		38 80
56	20 00	4 00			24 00	149	12 00	30 00			42 00
57	12 40	4 00	2 75	1 00	20 15	150	11 80	14 00			25 80
58	75 00	32 00	5 00	50	112 50	151	50 20	8 00			58 20
59	12 60				12 60	152	2 00		50		2 50
60	2 80	6 00		1 50	10 30	153	9 20				9 20
61	35 20	2 00	1 25		38 45	154	4 40		1 25		5 65
62	1 80				1 80	155	11 20	6 00			17 20
63	3 40		1 00		4 40	156	6 40	4 00	2 75		13 15
64	12 00	4 00			16 00	157	3 80				3 80
65	5 80	22 00	50		28 30	159	9 20	2 00	25		11 45
66	8 40	1 00	1 00		10 40	160	7 60	4 00			11 60
67	21 80	10 60			31 80	162	8 20	16 00			24 20
68	3 40		50		3 40	163	17 60		75		18 35
69	14 20				14 20	165	7 60	4 00			11 60
70	9 60	2 00			11 60	166			50		50
71	27 20				27 20	167	4 80	2 00			6 80
72	17 00	62 00	1 00		80 00	168	11 40		25		11 65
73	7 40	4 00			11 40	171	6 80				6 80
74						172	5 20	2 00			7 20

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No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
173	4 40				4 40	267	20 00			2 00	22 00
174	10 00	32 00	12 45		54 45	268	8 20	4 00		2 00	14 20
176	10 00	4 00			14 00	269	4 60	8 00			12 60
177	2 60				2 60	271			50		50
179	4 40		1 00		5 40	272	5 00	10 00	75		15 75
180	7 20	2 00	5 25		14 45	274	3 20	2 00			5 20
183	3 00	4 00	50	1 00	8 50	275	5 00	2 00			7 00
185		19 00	10 00		29 00	276	8 20				8 20
187	7 00				7 00	277	2 80	4 00	2 50		9 30
188	2 60				2 60	278	6 20				6 20
189	8 20	6 00			14 20	279	120 40	134 00	3 50		257 90
190	11 40	12 00	1 00		24 40	280	6 80	2 00			8 80
191	11 00				11 00	282	38 40	20 00	50	2 00	60 90
192	11 40	4 00			15 40	283	78 40	40 00			118 40
193	25 80	4 00	50		30 30	284	8 00		50		8 50
196	12 40	2 00			14 40	285	9 60				9 60
197	14 00	2 00	2 00		18 00	286	8 00				8 00
200	9 60				9 60	287	11 00			1 00	12 00
201	19 40				19 40	288	5 60		50	1 00	7 10
202	2 20				2 20	290	4 60				4 60
204	17 60	24 00	1 00		42 60	291	10 20	6 00			16 20
205	22 20	8 00	1 25		31 45	293	3 00	6 00			9 00
207	2 60		50		3 10	294	7 00				7 00
209	16 40	2 00			18 40	296	2 80				2 80
210	6 80	4 00			10 80	297	8 20	4 00			12 20
211	3 20	2 00			5 20	299	24 20		50		24 70
212	23 20	12 00			35 20	301	5 40		50		5 90
214	2 80	2 00	25		5 05	302	11 80	6 00	1 25		19 05
216	6 00	4 00		16 50	26 50	304	5 40	4 00			9 40
217	17 80				17 80	306	11 00	4 00			15 00
220	10 20			1 00	11 20	307	9 40	8 00			17 40
221	18 60	4 00	2 85		20 45	308	6 80	2 00	75		9 55
222	6 80	8 00	3 50		18 30	310	3 80		50		4 30
225	13 40				13 40	311	11 60	2 00			13 60
226			1 62		1 62	313	18 60	12 00	1 25		31 85
227	32 00	22 00	50		54 50	314	7 20				7 20
228	2 60				2 60	315	7 60		2 25		9 85
230	6 00	2 00			8 00	316	7 00				7 00
231	5 80				5 80	317	2 40				2 40
232	11 40	12 00	25		23 65	318	3 00	14 00	1 25		18 25
233	5 00	8 00	2 00	2 50	17 50	319				5 00	5 00
234	9 80	4 00	1 00	2 00	16 80	321	6 00				6 00
235	13 40	16 00	3 75		33 15	322	26 60	6 00			32 60
236	3 40	2 00			5 40	323	3 00		1 00		4 00
237	20 00	23 00	1 00		49 00	324	3 60		25		3 85
238	4 60		75		5 35	325	16 60		3 00	50	20 10
240	19 80				19 80	327	3 20				3 20
241	2 60				2 60	331		2 00			2 00
242	5 00	6 00			11 00	332	4 00	16 00			20 00
243	4 20	2 00			6 20	333	3 40	4 00	50		7 90
246	6 80				6 80	335	5 40	2 00			7 40
247	108 40	46 00			154 40	336	5 20		25		5 45
250	18 00	6 00			24 00	338	2 80				2 80
251	1 60				1 60	339	8 80	2 00	2 05	50	13 35
252	22 60				22 60	340	4 40		75		5 15
253	15 40	24 00			39 40	341	5 00				5 00
254	19 80	6 00			25 80	342	8 00		50		8 50
256		4 00	4 00	1 00	9 00	343	8 80				8 80
257	6 60	3 00			9 60	344	5 00				5 00
258	17 20				17 20	345	4 40	6 00			10 40
260	6 80	69 00			75 80	348	4 00				4 00
261	20 00	2 00		1 00	23 00	349	1 60		50		2 10
262	10 40	14 00	50		24 90	350	9 00	1 00	1 00		11 00
263	6 00				6 00	352	1 00		50		1 50
264	4 80		80		5 60	353	28 60	37 00			65 60
265	22 40	26 00			48 40	354			11 25		11 25
266	4 40				4 40	355	29 00	46 00	5 00		80 00

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No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
356	16 80	2 00		3 00	21 80
357	4 80		80		5 60
358	6 00	1 00			7 00
359	6 20				6 20
361		2 00			2 00
365	2 80				2 80
366	11 80	21 00			32 80
368	4 40	6 00			10 40
369	6 60	5 00			11 60
370			75		75
374	2 80	2 00			4 80
375	2 20	2 00			4 20
376	70	3 50			4 20
378	8 80				8 80
379	4 40	2 00	2 00	3 00	11 40
380	5 20	6 00			11 20
381	28 80				28 80
385	4 60	3 00		4 50	12 10
388	2 20				2 20
389	3 80		12 30		16 10
390		7 00	25	1 00	8 25
391			6 25		6 25
392	4 00		6 00		10 00
393		88 00	10 00		98 00
394	2 40				2 40
395	10 00	10 00	3 25		23 25
396	6 40				6 40
397			1 75		1 75
398	5 00		1 75		6 75
399	2 00		1 50		3 50
401	5 00	12 00			17 00
403		11 00	9 00		20 00
404		10 00	10 25		20 25
405		16 00	8 75		24 75
406		10 00	9 95		19 95
407		23 00	10 55		33 55
408		22 00	10 00		32 00
409		10 00			10 00

\$8,996 05	\$2,146 00	\$299 89	\$65 00	\$6,776 94
Initiation and dues of G. O. officers....	17 50			
Supplies not sold through local unions	20			
Buttons.....	11 00			
Watch charms.....	5 00			
Robinson's Key.....	2 00			
Advertisements in and subscriptions to the Electric Worker.....	121 50			

Totals.....	\$6,934 14
Fraternally submitted,	

H. W. SHERMAN,
Grand Secretary.

Grand Treasurer's Report for May.

EXPENSES.

W. A. Jackson, general expenses.....	\$45 70
W. A. Jackson, expenses to Washing- ton.....	79 50
H. W. Sherman, expenses to Philadel- phia.....	6 50
F. J. Sheehan, general expenses in New England.....	800 00
F. E. Lockman, general expenses.....	179 00

H. J. Hurd, general expenses.....	50 60
C. A. Eaton general expenses.....	40 25
F. J. McNulty, general expenses.....	200 00
Death claim, No. 266, Al C. Lowe.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 267, Chas. West.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 268, W. J. Kane.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 269, Thos. Fanning....	100 00
Death claim, No. 270, C. Musselman.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 271, J. O. Magruder....	100 00
Death claim, No. 272, Chas. D. Askley...	100 00
Death claim, No. 273, F. C. Lane.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 274, Matt Killeen.....	100 00
W. E. Kennedy, general org. expenses .	200 00
Thos. Soucy, org., 174 St. Johns, N. B. .	42 75
F. A. Holden, org., 371, Redding, Cal .	14 00
Geo. W. Reeves, org., 406, Ardmore, I. T.	10 00
Geo. E. Russell, org., 404, Denver, Col. .	5 00
Edw. Boyle, org., 369, Louisville, Ky....	15 00
Geo. Burns, org., 393, Detroit, Mich.....	17 00
Geo. S. Wagner, org., 403, Meadville, Pa.	11 00
W. H. Lake, org. in Chicago.....	25 00
W. E. Kennedy, strike expenses, 18, Kansas City.....	50 00
Geo. Cowling, strike expenses, 218, Van- couver.....	20 00
F. J. McNulty, strike benefit, 93, Phila- delphia, Pa.....	1,000 00
F. J. McNulty, strike benefit, 127, New Rochelle.....	400 00
Per cap. to A. F. of L. for April, May, and June.....	300 00
H. C. Sprage, com. on adv.....	30 00
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print- Electrical Worker.....	1,235 59
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print- ing general office supplies.....	2 50
Mailing Worker.....	71 88
Rent.....	30 00
Janitor.....	3 00
Wm. Baumgarten, seals.....	27 70
E. Morrison, office supplies.....	12 05
Postage.....	65 71
Telegrams.....	12 18
H. W. Sherman, salary for May.....	125 00
M. K. Clinton, salary, five weeks.....	90 00
B. I. Surguy, salary, five weeks.....	65 00
F. F. Brown, salary, five weeks.....	65 00
B. B. Goebel, salary, five weeks.....	50 00
I. B. Moore, salary, five weeks.....	50 00
B. H. Goldsmith, salary, two weeks....	20 00
Office supplies.....	3 95
Express.....	23 43

86,394 29

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand May 1, 1903	\$19,807 60
Receipts for May	6,934 14
	<hr/> 26,741 74
Expenses for May	6,394 29
	<hr/> 20,347 45
Amount on hand June 1, 1903	20,347 45

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

FROM OUR GRAND PRESIDENT.

Editor Electrical Worker:

During the last month I again visited the general office to more thoroughly inform myself as to the conditions generally, throughout the Brotherhood, and while I am pleased to state that we are at present

sire to again call your attention to the necessity of enacting at our next convention almost an entirely new set of laws to govern our organization, as our present laws are inadequate to govern even two or three of our largest locals.

I would like to see every local send to the



W. A. JACKSON,
Grand President, International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers.

in a comparatively prosperous condition throughout our jurisdiction, I deeply regret that we also have an unusually large number of difficulties on our hands to be taken care of, which, under our present laws, it is almost impossible to do, or accomplish anything.

In addition to the circular letter which was sent out recently in regard to amendments to our constitution and by-laws, I de-

general office (within the time stated in the circular letter) the amendments, additions or alterations they desire made to the constitution, as it is the intention to have all the proposed admenments, etc., arranged in numerical order and printed in pamphlet form, so that a copy of the same may be given to each delegate at the next convention for further consideration.

I also wish to again call the attention of

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each local to the necessity of informing the general office at once as to the number of delegates they intend to send to the next convention, that we may inform you as to the approximate cost per delegate for railroad fare. I think that the cost per delegate will be comparatively small, and I hope that every local can afford to send one or more delegates.

At our next convention many questions

like to see them, but believe by the time you read this letter conditions will have improved very materially.

Best wishes for the continued success and prosperity of the Brotherhood, I remain

Yours fraternally,

W. A. JACKSON,
Grand President.

Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1903.



H. W. SHERMAN,
Grand Secretary, International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers.

of graver importance will present themselves for consideration than at any previous one, and upon their disposition will depend the future success of the Brotherhood. Since our last convention our membership has multiplied many times and with adequate laws and a proper administration of them our membership should continue to multiply as in the past.

I regret that the conditions with some of our locals here are not as good as I would

VICE-PRESIDENT McNULTY.

Editor Electrical Worker :

As per instructions of Grand President Jackson I went to New Rochelle, N. Y., where our brothers of Local No. 127 have been on strike for the last ten weeks by orders of the Building Trades Council of that city.

The Master Builders' Association refuse to recognize any organization that is affiliated with the B. T. C., and insist on employ-

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ing union or non-union men as they see fit. You can see by that their sole object is to disrupt the council.

Every union in the building industry is involved in this fight, and each is being supported by their international body, as they realize that the struggle means the life or death of unionism in that section as far as the building trades are concerned.

After investigating the situation very carefully, I recommended that Local No. 127 be given financial aid, inasmuch as every union involved is being supported financially by their parent organization, and as our local is complying with the mandates of the Building Trades Council.

The strike is now ten weeks old, and the men are as firm to-day as when the fight started. At the present writing things look very bright for an early settlement.

On May 16 Local No. 20 held an open meeting, for the purpose of getting new members and wakening up the luke-warm brothers that never attend the meetings, and allow their cards to run out.

The meeting was addressed by Brother Robinson, of the A. F. of L., three of our brothers of No. 3, (I only remember the names of two of them, so I will not mention any, as I know the press secretary of No. 20 will), and myself. I hope the meeting will have the desired effect.

On May 19 I was invited to address a meeting of Local No. 29, of Trenton, for the purpose of getting the inside wiremen to take a more active part in the movement in that city, as they are certainly asleep. At the present time the inside wiremen are the only mechanics in the building line that work over eight hours a day, and they are also working for various sums per day.

There is a good Building Trades Council in Trenton, with which No. 29 is affiliated, and there is no reason why the wiremen should not have better conditions if they would wake up.

I was ordered to Schenectady, N. Y., and instructed to report to Local No. 254, of that city. I met Brother Cornick, president of No. 254, who explained their grievance to me, which, in my mind, was a very just one, and one that meant a great deal to our brotherhood in the shops of the General Electric Company.

They had tried all means possible to bring about a settlement of the trouble, and failing, had voted to go on strike, which might have involved the whole works—some ten thousand employees—if they had, as all the trades stick to one another like glue in the shops.

I am very glad to state that after two conferences between Brothers Stewart, Cornick, myself, and General Manager Emmons, we reached a settlement that our Brotherhood can feel proud of, and one that pleased Local 154, as well as every organization in the shops. While in Schenectady I found out that our locals there are very much dissatisfied, because they have never been visited by an executive officer, and I have been requested to attend at least one meeting of every local there, which I promised to do if possible.

I have not touched on the nature of the grievance, for the reason it might do us more harm than good at this time, so I leave that to the judgment of Local No. 254.

While in that vicinity I thought it wise to visit Amsterdam, Gloversville, and Johnstown, N. Y., to try and place charters of our Brotherhood in those cities.

I made arrangements to organize our craft in Amsterdam on June 4, 1903, and found out in order to organize the other two cities it will be necessary to spend at least two weeks there. This I can not afford to do just at present.

I attended a meeting of Local 237, of Albany, N. Y., last Sunday, which was fairly well attended, and I hope the brothers of that local will follow the advice I gave them.

While there I made arrangements to install a new local of insidemen in that city on Sunday, June 8th.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. McNULTY,
Sixth Vice-President.

Newark, N. J., June 2, 1903.

FROM GRAND TREASURER SHEEHAN.

Editor Electrical Worker:

General uneasiness in the labor world has been manifest in the past three months. In Connecticut and throughout the New England States we have not been outside

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the feeling of unrest and anxiety as to what the outcome might be.

The electrical workers, perhaps, have been no prime movers in the agitation, yet the organization has been encumbered to some little extent by the general strike movement in the building trades and street railway strikes. While the country in general has been enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity the necessities of life have increased in cost. The fact alone that prosperity brings to men plenty of work holds out no real advantage, while we recognize the fact that labor has nothing to sell but its service. The cost of living has advanced to such an extent that it has become necessary for labor to make a demand for the readjustment of wages, so that a man who has to labor can feel satisfied in himself that the prosperity of the country means something for him and to those who are dependent on him for their daily existence.

The recent strikes of any great importance have been settled within a reasonable time. What might have been a serious tie-up in the New England States, the probability of a strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was satisfactorily settled, the wages of the men increased all along the line; everybody working with a will and a feeling of satisfaction, manifesting itself throughout.

The strike of motormen and conductors, who were employed by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, operating street railway lines in Waterbury and vicinity, was about the first strike in which the electrical workers were involved in this section. Incidents of that strike are still fresh in the minds of the people throughout the country who read the daily papers, and need no rehearsing here. I want to call attention to the fact, however, that as far as the linemen, who were employed by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company were concerned, the wages and hours for them were satisfactory. They sacrificed their positions to strengthen, if possible, the cause of their fellow workmen. The electrical workers are not the only union men or women who made sacrifices in that strike. During the cold and slush of the winter and early spring men and women could be found walking to their employ-

ment in the various factories, two and three miles, and were short walks for many of them. The merchants, too, feel the effect of that strike. As the strike is yet unsettled a feeling of dissatisfaction still exists; and to make matters more complicated the city of Bridgeport is now tied up by a street railway strike against the same company, and the linemen who were employed by the company are out in sympathy with the motormen and conductors.

The good effects of the settlement of the coal strike is a lesson that a company like the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company might profit by. While the men are willing to settle the matter by arbitration, the company is determined that it will be settled their way. The Sunday following the beginning of the strike some rioting was indulged in, but nothing serious. The mayor of the city, who felt it his official duty, and who lived close by the scene of the trouble, appeared on the scene. In his effort to disperse the mob he himself was made a target of and a stone found its way through his hat. He got off with his life, however, and since then they have done everything to make life miserable for him, taking away from him, through legislative proceedings, the right to make regular municipal appointments, like the building trades in Greater New York, where building operations are prostrated through a teamsters' strike, and skilled labor is involved, thereby entailing quite a loss. I wonder if the sacrifice that skilled labor makes on account of trade affiliations is not too great. The linemen employed by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company had no real cause, other than to strengthen the cause of the majority. It remains to be seen now how long the majority will stand by the linemen.

The strike of the Western Union linemen throughout connection central at New Haven, seems no nearer a settlement than ever. I imagine that the strike at New Haven is a small matter in comparison with the magnitude of the destruction of the lines of the company on the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Every dog is destined to have its days. The Western Union has seen better days, and we find them degenerating to the has beens in the ranks of giant monopolies.

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Perhaps if they didn't take such a dislike to a little organization just springing into existence, known as the Order of Commercial Telegraphers, we might have a tender feeling for them, and use our good offices to help put them on their feet. We are pleased to note, too, that it is the first union to take a slump. Now that the balmy days of the late spring are upon us, let us hope that all quarters have been heerd from where the strike fever has taken hold, and that we will settle down to a natural life, and study a more methodical means to meet employers who seemed determined to organize, as they claim, in self defence. I believe the time is coming when strikes will be abolished, and that joint committees of labor and capital will decide questions, and be enabled to bring about through the medium of arbitration a more satisfactory and harmonious feeling between employer and employed. I don't know whether the words of Grand Master Morrissey, of the Order of Railway Trainmen, applies to the electric workers, but they are worth remembering:

"We predict that we shall see the time when we will regard the contract breaker, whether a member of a union or not, with as much contempt as we do the scab." This, I think, accords harmoniously with the objects of organized labor, and few of the every-day citizens who go to make up the bulk of every community, should be inclined to cherish or respect the repudiator of obligations.

F. J. SHEEHAN.

New Britain, Conn., June 2, 1903.

FROM "OLD CRIP."

Editor Electrical Worker:

On April 29 Mrs. Crip and myself left Denton, Tex., on our trip East, selling my latest book. This is the tenth stop we have made, and as it will be ten days before we get home, and as I am suffering terribly, I will not undertake to describe in detail the success of our trip until next month. But in the next Worker I hope to give an account of the trip, and tell the brothers all about the kindness and help which have been given us by the several locals which we have visited. The members of the I. B. of E. W. have placed themselves on record as

being the most charitable and generous men in the civilized world. I defy any man to prove this last statement to be untrue.

They have proved that a union man is the best man on earth. They have proved that the efforts of an honest endeavor will eventually be rewarded.

I am suffering terribly, and will have to wait until next month to give a full account.

With kindest wishes from myself and the goddess, I am gratefully and fraternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1903.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

Whereas, There is and have been several national organizations working separately and independent of each other;

Whereas, Such independence is commendable in so far that each trade and calling should manage and conduct its own affairs and by its own members; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, and all unions represented therein, that we recommend to all organizations when sending delegates to their national convention to instruct them to work for the passage of a resolution for the affiliation of all labor organizations of whatever trade or calling under one head; and be it further

Resolved, That each organization affiliated with this assembly send to their official journal these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to President Gompers and the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this assembly and a copy be given to the public press for publication, and to each organization affiliated with this assembly after adoption.

Fraternally yours,

C. M. PLIGER, President.

J. J. GILLAN, Secretary.

Great Falls, Mont., May 18, 1903.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I want to say a few words in regard to curbstone speeches. A few days ago, while I was on the train from Logansport to South

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Bend, Ind., I overheard (as did every other passenger on the train) the press secretary of a certain local give a very interesting account of their previous meeting.

Several traveling men took notes of his speech, and said they thought the convention was at Indianapolis instead of a Vandalia smoking car. For God's sake, brother secretary, tell your troubles to the brothers of your local. I know they will listen and appreciate you better than a crowd of excursionists. Now, brother, I do not mean you any harm, only be a little more careful and think of this:

While sailing down the stream of life,

Five things observe with care—

To whom you speak, of whom you speak,
and

How and when and where.

G. N. SAMS,

President, No. 132, South Bend, Ind.

TO THE MEMORY OF BROTHER UTT.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to visit us and call from our midst our esteemed Brother Alva Utt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a union we bow in meek submission to the will of an all-wise God; and be it further

Resolved, That we have lost a good and faithful brother, who was possessed of a character beyond reproach, worthy of confidence, honor, and justice, and his wife a kind and loving husband; be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted wife our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy in her afflictions in the loss of one who was a devoted brother, and upright man; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of our deceased brother, a copy sent for publication in our official journal, and a page set apart in our minute book, and these resolutions be inscribed therein.

Gone before us, O, our brother,
To the spirit land;

Vainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.

Gone to a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign:
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.
There shall be no night there;
There shall be no sorrow;
Where immortal spirits reign;
There we shall meet again.

CHAS. NELSON,

R. T. GOUDY,

Committee.

Local No. 95, Joplin, Mo., May 30, 1903.

WATCH FOR HIM.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I wish to inform you that a non union man named Slawson has got in his possession card No. 42254, expiring May 31, 1903, belonging to Brother Louis Stone, of 140, Schenectady, which he stole out of a lodging house, besides two suits of clothes, razors, shirts, and a pair of hooks belonging to other brothers.

I wish you would publish him in the Worker, as he will be passing himself off for Brother Stone, and getting benefits not justly due him.

His description is, smooth face, dark hair, high forehead, about 5 feet 7 inches; was last heard of in Albany.

Any information regarding his whereabouts will be gladly received.

Wishing you and all brothers success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

B. S. REID,

Financial Secretary.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 28, 1903.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The address of Daniel Fish, last heard from in Little Rock, Ark., about four years ago. Worked in various cities in the South and West as trainman, switchman, and fireman. Any information as to where he is located or any trace of his movements within the past four years, will be gratefully appreciated. Address

ALBERT T. FISH,

544 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE earnings of the steel trust fell off \$1,250,000 during the last quarter.

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FACTS ABOUT MOTORS.

It is a remarkable fact that at a time when the motor-car industry is seemingly in the zenith of its prosperity it should have to contend with a number of serious difficulties which threaten to hinder its development for many years unless the remedy is found. In the first place, to borrow the words of M. Lumet, the distinguished engineer in charge of the technical section of the French Automobile Club, "the public are not yet educated up to the motor." They do not sufficiently understand it, and it is for this reason that so many people who buy a motor car to be "in the run" tire of it after a year or so.

I am not speaking here of the enthusiast, who has no sooner mastered the details of his first motor than he wants to sell it and purchase a high-speed machine, but of the average man, who as a rule, possesses but very confused notions about the laws governing mechanics. A few breakdowns, the difficulty which an inexperienced man finds in setting right the most trivial accidents—for every motor has its own peculiar little whims—and the ultimate necessity of constantly employing a trained mechanic, quickly discourages the man who imagines that the only essential thing he requires to know about a motor is how to drive it.

THE MANUFACTURER'S SIN.

Unfortunately the manufacturers themselves are greatly to blame for the comparative slowness of the public education in the matter of motors. The sole desire of a large number of manufacturers seems to be to turn over as much money as possible in the shortest space of time; and this is one of the principal reasons why so many of them at the present time verging on a period of difficulties.

It is surprising to discover that so few of the great motor manufacturing firms are being worked at a profit to the shareholders, but it must be borne in mind that every one of the perfected models of cars put on the market by the great firms represent an enormous outlay in preliminary expenditure and in trial constructions before the perfected model has been obtained. Every year new improvements are being made which add to the cost, and as unfortunately under the

present system there is an enormous amount of waste and of extravagant management, even in the best of motor factories, the natural result is that, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, the public are made to pay the piper. A car lacking in perfect execution is put on the market at a price which is about five times what it ought to be. This is one of the reasons why the public tires so quickly of motor cars and why there are so many second-hand machines now being offered for sale.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

Another great difficulty is the existence of the middleman. When a private customer applies direct to a good maker he is almost invariably told that he must wait six months, a year, eighteen months, or even longer, for the car he orders. Why is this? Because the middlemen, in view of the great demand, monopolize the output of the more prominent makers. They know that, as a rule, the customer does not care to wait a year for his car, and that he must, therefore, come to them. The result is that the middleman sells him the car at an increase on the manufacturer's retail price of between 150 and 200 per cent.

As an instance of the sort of thing the public have to put up with I may mention the case of a standard type of car, the catalogue price of which is £320 net. The manufacturer is able to turn out this car at a cost of £86, and the middleman takes £90, or actually more than the car cost to build.

The middleman himself has numerous agents, to whom he pays a liberal commission. Moreover, he generally appoints some well-known racing man as his nominal manager, and for this, of course, he has to pay pretty stiff. The public who buy motor cars have a great faith in racing men and in cars which win races.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

The middleman is, unfortunately, a necessary evil, and the manufacturer finds it impossible to do without him. The reason is simple enough. The manufacturer is always in doubt whether a particular type of car will please the public, and he invariably tends toward limiting his immediate production as much as possible. The middleman relieves the manufacturer of all anxiety on

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the subject by ordering a whole series of cars from him at once on seeing a single sample car. The manufacturer is thus sure of his output and makes no attempt to over-produce.

As things now are there are too many intermediate profits in the motor trade, too many liberal commissions for which the customer has to pay. Many persons look upon this sort of thing as extortion, and either abandon the idea of purchasing a motor or else think they are acting cleverly in going to job manufacturers who put together a motor composed of one part by one well-known firm, another part by another well-known firm, and a third portion by a third well-known maker. The inexperienced purchaser supposes that he cannot go wrong in ordering such a car, seeing that all the component parts are by well-known makers. He soon discovers his mistake. None of the various component parts of his car thus thrown together were ever made to work in with each other, and soon there is a breakdown, followed by others at frequent intervals.

The great beauty of the car built by the leading manufacturers is the perfect harmony with which all the parts of the car works together, for they have been manufactured for each other in the same factory.

One of the reasons why the best makes of cars are so expensive is the enormous cost to the leading manufacturers of the great road-racing competitions. These races oblige the makers to pay heavy retaining fees to a large staff of professional racers, and lead to a great expenditure in preliminary trials and models. Often heavy sums are spent in trials of new details which ultimately are never used.—Paris Letter.

DARROW'S WARNING TO LABOR.

Labor leaders at Chicago and the press of the country in general have been discussing with deep interest the address of Clarence Darrow before the Henry George Association at Chicago on "The Perils of Unionism." This man, who proved himself labor's friend as counsel for the miners last winter, has not hesitated to express his criticism of certain tendencies in organized labor. He said unionism was in reality the effort to monopolize the labor market as the

trust tries to monopolize production. Public opinion was the one supreme power in the world, and to be preserved unionism must secure a friendly public opinion. So far unionism has won victories because it stood for more than individual selfishness, but latterly labor has caught the fever of organization as an end to itself, and if it descended to pure selfishness unionism would fall to pieces. Unionism, he said, should work for two objects: the creation of a natural condition that would cause increased production, and a condition that will cause more equitable distribution of wealth. He declared that many union men had narrow views as to the union's control and use. He criticised the rivalry of different unions, resulting in much of the present industrial stagnation and chaos.

SURETY COMPANIES THAT DON'T INSURE.

The present growth in industries has brought about important aids and means to further successful enterprises known as "modern business methods."

Many of these aids or methods benefit both employer and employee, such as improved machinery, safe places in which to work, etc., but many apply to matters in which the interests of employer and employee are directly hostile, and the effect of this modern aid is to enrich the boss or some third party at the expense of his employee.

First among these modern methods comes the surety or casualty companies, as they are called, which are becoming so necessary to the successful contractor or manufacturer, and which have but two reasons or excuses for their existence:

First and foremost—to enrich their officers and stockholders, and

Second, to indemnify their customers from any loss resulting by accident caused through their own negligence.

The success of these surety companies lies principally in defeating the rights and interests of the workingman or laborer.

The purpose of these companies is not to insure as an accident insurance company usually does, and to pay any damage resulting to the employer's injured workman, but rather to indemnify the employer for any claim that he might be legally liable to pay arising from accident to his employee, that

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is, to assume his responsibility; and if by any species of overreaching conduct they can defeat a recovery on a claim or in a suit brought by the employee, or force an insignificant settlement, their mission is accomplished, and the pockets of their officers and stockholders thereby enriched.

But what of the employee? His boss, well meaning and honest enough perhaps, has insured his business in these companies, believing in many instances that in undertaking the risk of accident the company assumes to pay the fair damage to an employee who is injured through the boss' negligence.

But the insurance company is of different stuff. A corporation "with nobody to kick and no soul to be damned," no favor or fair play is to be expected, but from the moment of an accident to an employee these companies' hirelings are busy devising schemes to rob him of his just damage in order to save the money thus filched from him for the profits of their officers and stockholders.

These insurance companies having thus contracted with the employer, are from the moment of its happening on the alert to rush in upon the scene of an accident with their agents, disguised as pretended friends, and by other false pretenses seek to secure damaging statements from the unsuspecting injured and often dying man, to cover up traces of the negligence of the boss which caused the injury, and to "fix" the apparent causes of the accident as much to their interests and against the interests of the laboring man as circumstances and the honor of a soulless corporation will permit.

The entrance of this element into modern business methods is worthy of the closest consideration on the part of all labor associations. It is something we cannot defeat, but should distrust and be always on our guard and so warn our members.

Believe yourselves in no security if your boss is insured. This means that he has employed a corporation to defeat any claim you may have, which retains lawyers far beyond his individual pocketbook, and indulges in methods of defeating his employee's claims which his own honesty or honor would never permit. In case of accident immediately gain what knowledge you can of its cause so far as your injuries may permit, say

nothing to others except those whom you can trust, and refuse to answer inquiries from solicitous strangers under whatever guise they may come.

We have known on our own knowledge where agents of these companies have persuaded infants, and men of little education, to sign statements when they were entirely unaware of their real import, and of other instances where they have pretended to be agents of benefit companies in which the injured man was a member and so gain access to his home; in fact, using any disguise that will secure for them some unfair advantage over the unwary and unsuspecting.

It is time that labor associations took some action in regard to the conduct of these insurance companies. The interests of their members are so vitally at stake, and the need of the injured man so great that the modern business methods utilized by these companies should be unanimously condemned by all associations.

EFFORTS TO DISRUPT LABOR UNIONS.

During the past month press despatches have dealt largely with threatened labor troubles, and the organization of employers into "citizens' alliances," etc., for the avowed purpose of combating "the tyranny of trade unions" and the protection of "free" labor. It is but natural that the labor market should be a trifle unsettled during the spring months, for the wage schedules and agreements of a large number of unions expire at that time, and no fair-minded person will deny the right of the organized workers to endeavor by peaceable means to obtain new agreements of a more equitable character and which will afford the highest possible remuneration for their toil. This principle is so well recognized that it is the custom for the representatives of union labor and the employers in many industries to meet at stated intervals, discuss points of difference, and formulate the wage schedules and conditions that are to apply for a given period. In such industries the principle of conciliation is well established, resort being had to arbitration by disinterested parties where a settlement cannot be effected otherwise. By this system serious difficulties are averted.

There are a number of employers, how-

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ever, who deny the right to labor to organize and to insist upon being consulted as to the conditions of employment and the scale of wages that shall obtain. These employers want labor to act in an individual capacity and they are loud in their professions of regard for and interest in the "free" workman and "non-union" man. Some have gone so far as to encourage the formation of organizations of the latter description, doubtless believing that by this means the growth of organized labor would be retarded and its speedily overthrow effected. Such employers are fully aware that the "free" workman they prate so much about is necessarily compelled to take things as he finds them, that he has little if any voice in the selling of his labor, and that in reality he is a slave of the lowest character. They are running a confidence game of the worst type, and they know it.

It will also be noticed that while denying to labor the right to organize for mutual protection, the class of employers mentioned claims for itself the privilege of forming close corporations, under the title of employers' associations, citizens' leagues and alliances of the like, the evident purpose of which is to disrupt organized labor. If any doubt exists on this point it is only necessary to refer to the efforts recently made by organizations of this kind in Omaha, Neb., and Denver, Colo., and the declarations of the citizens' alliance, as published by the press of the latter city. One of the rules of this association prohibited its members from making or renewing contracts with union labor, or recognizing it in any manner, and business men and employers were threatened with vengeance if they declined to join the alliance or obey its mandates. Men were discharged for the acknowledged reason that they were members of a trade union, and all efforts on the part of organized labor to renew expired contracts were met with refusal on the part of employers, even though no increase of wages was asked. Arbitration was freely offered by the unions, but viewed with disdain by the employers interested, who plainly told the union representatives that they could not treat with them. This action resulted in strikes by the unions directly involved, and drew the attention of organized labor in general to the conflict. Each side

appealed to the city authorities and the courts for protection, and the police power was exerted by the former, while injunctions were granted by the latter. The representatives of organized labor continued to propose arbitration by the parties directly at interest, but the officers of the citizens' alliance asserted there was "nothing to arbitrate" on these lines. The difficulty had by this time practically paralyzed the business of Denver, over 10,000 men and women being involved, with chances favoring a general cessation of labor in the near future. Finally a committee composed of members of Denver Typographical Union and the chamber of commerce succeeded in evolving a plan of adjustment that met with approval. According to the press dispatches both sides made concessions, the employers recognizing the right of labor to organize, and agreeing that union membership is not a sufficient ground for discharge. Other questions involved are to be referred to a committee of disinterested parties for arbitration, former conditions to prevail pending final settlement. The agreement also provides that future troubles of this nature shall be settled by arbitration. As the unions from the outset contended for arbitration and recognition of their right to organize, they seem to have a little the best of the argument. The standing of Denver Typographical Union is apparent in the result of the negotiations, and its efforts for peace are doubtless appreciated at their full value by all who have at heart the welfare of the Queen City of the Plains.

The movement in Denver resulted from too much "Parryism." It was a desperate attempt on the part of believers in the creed to disrupt trade-unions—to crush organized labor. It failed utterly, and we venture the prediction that union labor is stronger than ever in that locality. Labor organizations in Denver have been somewhat divided during the past few months, but the acts of the employers' organization solidified them, and they acted in concert.

Disrupt trade unions! Crush organized labor! No combination will ever be able to accomplish this. Unions have come to stay. Sensible people recognized this fact years ago, and others should do so now. History shows that trade-unionism thrives upon op-

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pression. As long as there is a wrong to right, just so long will men continue to organize for that purpose. If all the unions in existence were wiped off the face of the earth to-morrow they would be succeeded the following day by organizations of a similar character, whose steadfastness of purpose could not be questioned. Temporary defeat may be encountered, but it will be found upon close inspection that unions generally emerge from these apparently unavoidable conflicts in a much better condition than their adversaries. The advocates of unionism are well grounded in their faith, and ever ready to preach the gospel of organization and condemn any system that tends to reduce the workers to industrial slavery. Unions makes mistakes occasionally, but what human agency is free from error?

Will those suffering from "Parryism" read the inscription on the wall, or will they try conclusions with organized labor in other localities? If they adopt the latter course, we prophesy their ultimate defeat, for union labor can always be depended upon to defend itself from attempts to drive it out of existence.

Most unions are opposed to strike, except as a last resort, and sympathetic strikes are especially viewed with disfavor at present by a large majority of unionists; but the extremists among the employers may bring about a change of sentiment on this point if they continue their infamous practices. No one cares to become the victim of an assassin's bludgeon. Employers should not wave an olive branch with one hand and wield a club with the other. If those having agreements and working harmoniously with certain branches of organized labor are earnest in their desire for peace, they should at least try to preserve neutrality in contests similar to those in Denver and Omaha, rather than actively engage in movements calculated to sap the very life blood of unionism.

Unions grant to all employers the right to organize. They ask no more than they are willing to concede in this respect. The extremists and union haters should be relegated to oblivion. They are a menace to the welfare of any locality. It is apropos to say that "Parryism" cuts little figure in Indianapolis, the home of its author.—Typographical Journal.

THE HUMORS OF RAILROADING.

In a recent issue, the editor, in describing a ride on the locomotive of the Twentieth Century Limited, over the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, ventured, with many misgivings, to attempt the role of an impressionist. On casually reading over the cold-type result, it has occurred to him that the "impressions" are a little out of balance, inasmuch as he has failed to touch upon the lighter side of the very strenuous life on the footplate; for although the handling of a crack, modern express train on an American railroad is a task calling for the highest qualities of courage, judgment and eternal vigilance, and although in the background of changing sights, sounds and scenes that go to make up the engineer's life, there is always visible the specter of sudden death or shocking injury, life on the road has still its lighter and humorous phases. One of the "sights" which the privileged guest in the locomotive cab of an express train will be told to watch for, is the taking of water from the trough tanks between the tracks. It is an interesting and even a spectacular sight, particularly if the scoop should be left down a little too long, and the tank should overflow. On the occasion of our ride, when we were making fast time over a stretch of the magnificently-kept roadbed and track of the Lake Shore system, we took water at a trough while we were running at considerable above the regulation speed of forty-five miles an hour, to which enginemen, as a rule, are expected to slow down. Now, when a forwardly-projecting scoop is pushed through standing water at a speed of sixty miles an hour, it can be understood that the inrush of water to the tank is in such a volume as to fill it up in an exceedingly short space of time, and hence it requires considerable judgment on the part of the fireman to raise the scoop at the "psychological moment" and avoid an overflow. To provide against rupturing the tank there is a large, square hole cut in the top of the tank at its rear, just opposite the baggage car front platform; and in case of an overflow the water boils out through this opening in a perfect cata-ract. When the Twentieth Century train was first run over the road, it happened that the tank was overfilled, and the water, rush-

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ing out, fell against the front end of the baggage car, burst open the door, rushed through the baggage compartment, poured into the barber's shop, and so scared the tonsorial artist that he stood not on the order of his going, but fled headlong into the smoking compartment, with the foaming flood at his heels. Thereafter, to provide against another accident of the kind, the front door of the baggage car was battened; and the baggage master and barber henceforth pursued their respective callings dry shod.

The scoop is lifted from the tank by means of an air cylinder. On the occasion when we made the run, the "air failed to act" (at least so said the fireman), with the result that the water continued to rush into the tank long after it was filled, and the writer witnessed a display that was simply magnificent. Tons of water, as it boiled over, fell against the front end of the baggage car, and, dividing, rolled off in a splendid cataract at each side of the track. Here, as it struck the gravel ballast, at a velocity of a mile a minute, it acted like water from the nozzle of a gigantic fire hose, and the flying waters spread right and left in a huge cloud of foam and spray that entirely hid the following train from view.

Now, it so happened that once upon a time, subsequent to the closing up of the front door of the baggage car for the reason above stated, a certain tramp, seeing an opportunity for an unmolested 160-mile ride on one of the fastest trains in the world, stole up on the front platform as the train was starting, and coiled up for the trip. There are two water troughs on this run, at each of which the scoop is used; and whether it was that the fireman accidentally caught sight of the "deadhead," history saith not; but it is a fact that by a curious coincidence, at each trough in succession there was an overflow of the most violent character. At the end of the run, when the engineer was looking over his engine, he was confronted by what he described as the most absolutely washed-out specimen of humanity that he had ever seen, who with the water still in the act of draining itself out of his hair and tattered clothing, placed his hand on the arm of the engineer, with the query: "Say, mister, what was the names of them two rivers we

run through back there?"--Scientific American.

ANNIE DOMMINI, THE INVENTOR OF PERPETUAL MOTION.

And I still live to tell the tale.

Inventive brain has put many a man in the "Bug House," where perpetual motion keeps him on the move, and where "pipe dreams" are as numerous as fleas on a yellow dog.

It was a beautiful day, one of those May days when Nature sends forth her heralds of renewed vigor and life. I distinctly heard the chirping of birds, and in my imagination saw the flowers and leaves shooting forth with such persistency that I unconsciously ducked my head for fear of being hit.

I needed a drink badly, but was afraid to stir for fear that I would disturb the tranquility of my surroundings. The thought had but entered my mind, when a voice said to me, "Touch the button." At first I was startled, but when the voice repeated the suggestion I involuntary turned my eyes in the direction from whence the sound came. There, to my utter surprise, and within my very reach, was a push button.

I was about to touch and see what would happen, but before I could raise my hand the sign "ICE WATER" appeared in blazing letters. A very strange coincidence, for I was thinking of my varied experiences in hotels, and was betting with myself that no matter whether I touched the button once, twice, three or four times, I would be sure to get a pitcher of ice water for a reply.

The mere fact that this button seemed to read my thoughts made me feel more attracted to it, and I therefore said aloud: "Old Boy, I'd like to have a cocktail!"

I was nearly frightened out of my skin when I beheld the signs: "MANHATTAN," "MARTINI," and many more, flash before my eyes. Grasping hold of my equilibrium, so that I would not roll off the satin couch upon which I was reclining, and wearing a smile with which to jolly along this polite bartender, I calmly said:

"Dry Martini, if you please."

"With cherry or olive?" the sign came back.

"With an olive—and let it come quick," I said.

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The words had hardly left my mouth when a lever with a glass of cocktail was raised to my lips, and I drank it with considerable relish. By this time I considered the button my best friend, and called for a good dinner. Much to my surprise, and in less time than it takes to relate it, a full meal was served. The whole thing worked automatically—knife and fork seemed to work overtime; each morsel, when cut to the proper size, was raised to my mouth; each sip of coffee or wine was given at the proper time. In fact, the button had gauged my appetite to perfection, for when I was through there was not the least waste apparent. I could hardly believe my senses, and involuntarily asked:

"Where am I?" when the sign flushed back:

"On earth."

"What town?" said I.

"Bunghole," replied the sign.

"You are wrong," I said; "never heard of the place before." But the sign persisted in remaining the same until I said:

"I don't care whether I am in a Bunghole or a Beerkeg as long as you are around."

"Thanks," flashed the sign.

"Don't mention it," I replied. "But tell me, what time it is?"

"Sunday, May 16th, 4113," came the answer.

"Got you this time," I said. "You mean 1903,"

"No!" came the answer; "it is A. D. 4113," and this remained until I gave in.

Having nothing else to do I thought I could have a little amusement out of the sign, and had just made up to ply it with questions, when the sign flashed out:

"Ask all you want."

"All right," I said; "what country is this?"

"EARTH!" said the sign.

"I mean is it Germany, England, Spain, France or South America?"

"None in existence," was the answer.

"What!" I called. "How about Canada, Mexico and the United States?"

"All gone," replied the sign.

"Where are Emperor William and Teddy Roosevelt?" I queried.

"Buried over two thousand years ago," was the answer.

"Can't believe it," I said. "How can this earth go on without them?"

"Their own fault!" came the sign slowly, leaving the impression that a sad story could be told.

"Can't understand you," I said; "what do you mean?"

"They were always on the go," said the sign.

"What has that to do with it?" I asked.

"They are responsible for perpetua' motion!" said the sign.

"Ah! I understand, but who rules this earth in their absence?"

"Everybody," flashed the sign.

"That can't be," I said. "Who does the work?"

"Nobody!" came the answer.

"You are getting me puzzled," I confessed. "Who is responsible for that fine dinner and the drink?"

"Perpetual motion," said the sign.

At last it dawned on me that I was living in an advanced age; but how I came there was beyond my conception. I did not dare to ask any questions on the subject, but said I did not care to trouble the sign any longer by my queries.

"No trouble," said the sign. "Would you like some amusement?" it asked.

This was a new feature—first, to answer all questions, and now asking them as well. Before I could answer the sign flashed:

"Ancient or modern amusements?"

"What's the difference?" I said.

"Races between airships or automobiles, concerts or ballets, and—"

"Ballet, ballet. I was always fond of the ladies, and to gaze upon their beautiful forms once more would give me a great deal of pleasure."

I hardly uttered the words when, to my utmost surprise, the one entire wall of the room seemed to vanish, and I witnessed a most magnificent ballet. I was just endeavoring to flirt with the fat girl in the front row, in purple tights and a shapely form, when, behold, the sign again appeared, and in a fiercely excited manner flashed out:

"Your wife is coming—your wife is coming!"

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"It was at this time I felt a stiff punch between my fourth and fifth ribs, and as I rubbed my eyes I heard my wife's melodious but stern voice say:

"Do you want to sleep all day?"

"No," I replied; "but I would thank you for a pitcher of ice water and a wet towel." I murmured something about perpetual motion, but received no reply.

WANTED.

Wanted, a stalwart man!

The man who, when he knows the right,
The same pursues against all might;
The man who dares to stand alone
For conscience's sake when hope is gone;
Who dares to leave a beaten path
And live within the light he hath,
Nor shrinks to strike a deadly blow
At error found in friend or foe;

This is the stalwart man.

Wanted, an honest man!

A man may live within the laws,
Or 'scape their grasp through flimsy flaws,
But he who scorns an action mean
Is honest where he is not seen,
Nor dares advance at other's cost,
Counts all ill-gotten wealth as lost,
Ne'er grudges each his fullest due,
Whose word, as is his oath, is true;

This is the honest man.

Wanted, a noble man!

Not one who from a favored place
Claims kindred with a worn-out race,
Whose empty titles, ancient name,
Are all his wealth, are all his fame:
But one whose usefulness men see,
Though humble may his station be;
For such will bless on every hand
His friends, his home, his native land;

This is the noble man.

WALTER A. RATCLIFFE.

WE COURT DISEASE.

Filthy lucre, indeed! A New York theatre treasurer has just suffered the loss of an eye, poisoned by germs from the unclean bank bills he has handled. Doctors say that the bacilli of smallpox, consumption, diphtheria, pneumonia, typhoid, influenza and scarlet fever have been found swarming on bank notes in daily circula-

tion. "The people of all cities face a danger every time they handle a bank bill," says one physician. Considering the eagerness with which we all reach out for the dangerous stuff, isn't it a wonder that any of us are living?—Ex.

ON THE WAY HOME.

A wind is a wind, from whatever quarter it may blow. So, thought the hotel keeper in the Scottish Highlands, of whom a tourist asked:

"Is this a good place, do you think, for a person with weak lungs?"

"Nane better, sir, nane better," was his encouraging reply.

"I have been advised to settle in a place where there is a south wind. Does it blow much here?"

"Oh, aye," was the answer. It's aye the south wind that blows here."

"But it's blowing from the north now!"

"Oh, aye, sir, it's a' one. It's the south wind a' the same, sir, on it's road back again."—Youth's Companion.

TRAIN LIGHTING.

Recent developments in train lighting with the storage battery as an important adjunct warrant the belief that the electric light will at no distant day be universally used for illuminating day and sleeping coaches on all steam railroads. Not only is this true of the United States, but one of the largest railway companies in England is already equipping 50 of its day coaches with dynamos and storage batteries of a system which has been successfully tested for some months past. Similar experiments are being carried on by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad on the service between Montreal and Toronto.

A COMFORTING ASSURANCE.

"Do you think that I am competent to fill this government position?" said the conscientious man.

"Don't have a moment's doubt," answered the friend, who is rich in worldly experience. "Anybody who is smart enough to get a political place nowadays is smart enough to fill it."—Washington Star.

JUN 1909

Do YOU Want A Better Position?

The indorsements and photographs that we have published in the various magazines, during the past year, promptly convinced many that we could train them for advancement. For the few who still doubt that we can enable them to better their positions and increase their salaries we have compiled, at a great expense, the 48-page booklet illustrated below.



This gives the names, addresses, and progress of over a thousand I. C. S. students whom we have placed on the road to prosperity. Among these you will find the names and addresses of many in your locality with whom you can confer. To those inquiring now it will be sent free. Our Courses cost from \$10 up. Terms easy. No books to buy. Every student of the I. C. S. is entitled to the assistance of the Students' Aid Department in securing advancement or a new position. Start TODAY to rise!

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<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Light Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Railway Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wireman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton-Mill Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamo Tender	<input type="checkbox"/> Woolen-Mill Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Motorman	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

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State _____

CHICAGO'S FAMINE DANGER.

The 12,000 cooks, waiters and kitchen help of Chicago presented demands for increased wages recently, and a ten-hour day, and threatened to strike if these concessions were not made.

All the railroads centering in Chicago were making preparations for the expected strike of 8,000 freight handlers for 25 per cent increase in wages. A strike of 8,000 barbers and 5,000 stock yard laborers was also impending.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUN 1903

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

TAKE NOTICE!

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- * Mixed. † Linemen. ‡ Inside Men.
- ‡ Trimmers. † Cranemen. † Cable Splicers.
- * Switch-board Men. † Shopmen.

† No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. President, H. Parks, 3923 Folsom street; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 3821 Windsor Place; financial secretary, H. Ellison, 1028 Franklin avenue.

† No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Saturday evenings at Electrical Worker's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, F. A. Worthington, 908 N. Thirteenth street; recording secretary, Lloyd Shaw, 2864 South Eleventh street; financial secretary, Geo. C. Allen, 1028 Franklin street.

† No. 3, New York.—Meets Thursday nights at 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, F. J. Sweek, 507 E. Fifty-fifth street; recording secretary, G. W. Whitford, 441 East Eighty-third street; financial secretary, M. R. Jarvis, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.

† No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall, Room 2. President, John H. McLin, 2323 First street; recording secretary, A. Hennings, 814 Berronne street; financial secretary, Robert Lee Kelly, 2908 Annunciation street.

† No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, T. S. Connolly, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, J. S. Haskins, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, B. D. Saylor, 302 Grant street.

† No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, W. J. Flak, 27 Sixth street; recording secretary, A. H. Barnes, 27 Sixth street; financial secretary, N. H. Bray, 27 Sixth street.

* No. 7, Springfield Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, E. S. Thurston, 715 Worthington street.

† No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, T. R. Davis, 804 Dorset street; recording secretary, G. H. Snyder, 410 Sherman street; financial secretary, J. N. Strub, 1220 Baker street.

† No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at Electrical Workers Dist. Council Hall, 198-198 East Washington street, Top Floor. President, Henry Cullen, 18 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, N. Rousseau, 5938 Normal avenue.

* No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, C. A. Sales, 778 W. Michigan street; recording secretary, Thos. Gage, 846 Prospect street; financial secretary, W. F. Snodderly, 2822 Dewey avenue.

* No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schiltz bldg., Main street. President, W. J. McNeills, 64 Kingsbury street; recording secretary, C. Totten, 131 Bank street; financial secretary, H. C. Propson, 44 Cottage street.

* No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, C. E. Emery, P. O. Box 57; recording secretary, A. E. Hoos, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, S. A. Birkhans, P. O. Box 70.

* No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first and fourth Monday at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, C. A. Gilbert, Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620; financial secretary, J. Blake, Box 620.

† No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at 302 Grant street. President, John Scanlon, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant Street; financial secretary, F. J. Willenpart, Upton and Watt streets.

* No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Friday at Flier's Hall, 331 Palisade avenue. President, Peter Sorensen, 361 Palisade avenue, Jersey City; recording secretary, John J. Byrne, 1226 Park avenue, Hoboken; financial secretary, Jas. F. Morrison, 314 Park avenue, Hoboken.

* No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Private Hall or rooms, 318½ Upper Third street. President, Roy Hoskinson, 712 Walnut street; recording secretary, Arthur Selzer, 515 East Columbia street; financial secretary, L. Edw. Wilke, 603 Washington ave.

* No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, Chas. R. Lapworth, 955 Merrick avenue; recording secretary, Edw. G. Smith, 182 Sherman street; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenvall, 497 Sixth street.

* No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at 1333 Grand avenue. President, F. H. Fish, 3808 E. Ninth street; recording secretary, F. Carmody, 1619 Benton Block; financial secretary, N. Callahan, 114 Olive street.

* No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. A. Gemeny, Missouri-Kansas Telephone Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Keel, 503 Harmony street; financial secretary, W. H. Coleman, 723 R street.

† No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, P. McLaughlin, New York avenue and Withthrop street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, F. Curtin, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery.

† No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Elks' Hall, 232 North Ninth street. President, R. H. Kellar, 316 North Eighth street; recording secretary, Ed. Ferry, 841 East Churchlane street; financial secretary, R. E. Collier, 1111 Harmer street.

† No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, W. H. Klein, 604 First avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 North Nineteenth street; financial secretary, M. J. Curran, 1814 St. Mary's avenue.

* No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, C. P. Donnellan, No. 14 West Fourth streets; recording secretary, W. B. Tubbersing, 382 Arundel street; financial secretary, H. H. Tubbersing, 447 West Central avenue.

* No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets every Tuesday at Halcomb's Hall, 43 Fourth street, south. President, Louis Foss, 616 Nineteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, F. Flanagan, 48 Fourth street, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 2816 Fourth avenue, south.

* No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at C. L. U. Hall, 626 Wabash avenue. President, F. Morgan, 662 Oak street; recording secretary, Dean Bostick, 510 Walnut Street; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

† No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Thursday, Royal Hall, Seventh and N streets, Northwest. President, E. Nothnagel, 1415 5th street, Northwest; recording secretary, S. F. Adams, 724 Eighteenth street, Northwest; financial secretary, A. Longprey, P. O. Box 516, Station G.

† No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, Daniel MacOdrom, 528

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Sharp street; recording secretary, D. Elghny, 528 Sharp street; financial secretary, J. A. Connolly, 1728 North Bond street.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday night at 506 East Baltimore street. President, William M. Reese, 2824 Parkwood avenue; recording secretary, John F. Stout, 804 North Wolfe street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribsam building, corner Front and Broad streets; fourth floor; take elevator. President, Charles Gordon, 82 Chapel street; recording secretary, J. Lloyd Trask, 165 E. Front street; financial secretary, F. L. Morris, 223 N. Broad street.

†No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1818 Vine street. President, Samuel Johns, 26 East Court street; recording secretary, Fred. S. Seidel, 2522 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street, Cincinnati, O.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Axa Building, Bricklayers' Hall, 221 West Superior street. President, Richard Thayer, 4027 West Fifth street; recording secretary, Corwin W. Higgins, 216 West Superior street; financial secretary, M. A. Hibbard, 502 Lyceum Building.

*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, South Main street. President, O. G. Snyder, Bluffton, Ohio; recording secretary, W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison avenue, Lima, Ohio; financial secretary, E. Kraus, 508½ E. Wayne street, Lima.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets. President, James B. Dygert, 198 Barton street; recording secretary, W. A. Bryan, 174 E. Long ave.; financial secretary, T. L. Runkle, 359 Cunningham avenue.

†No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 511 Hurlburt street; recording secretary, Walter Williams, 818 South Jefferson street; financial secretary, Edgar Peek, 318 South Jefferson street.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymonds Block. President F. F. Flickinger, 183 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

†No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets Friday night at 1019 J street. President, F. O. Hutton, 2626 M street; recording secretary, W. H. Eastman, 918 K street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

†No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Thursday in Foster Block, Room 10, corner Asylum and Ann streets. President, J. W. Condon, 32 Lewis street; recording secretary, James Lynch, 82 Allyn street; financial secretary, Maurice Collins, 82 Allyn street.

†No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 228 Champlain street. President, Edw. T. Mackey, 14 Arnold street; recording secretary, Wm. Shourds, 107 Giddings street; financial secretary, Frank Etinghausen, 88 Prospect street.

*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 898 Ontario street. President, Richard Murphy, 6 Buell street; recording secretary, O. B. Faulhaber, 61 Colgate street; business agent and financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 3th and Locust streets. President, A. E. McCarthy, 22d, between Bell and Commercial street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1718 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 736 So. 4th street.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, cor. E. Huron and Elliott streets. President, A. Cunningham, 566 West Utica street; recording secretary, B. A. Burke, Forne's Hotel, cor. Pearl and Court streets; financial secretary, L. Wepperman, 184 Peach street.

†No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, F. E. Brigham, N. Y. Tel. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 487 Whitesboro street; financial secretary, H. Van Der Bogart, 9 Holland avenue.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets Fridays at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Block, Genesee street. President, F. Andrews, 308 Hickory street; recording secretary, Jas. A. Andrews, 518 North Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 108 Belmont street.

†No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, P. J. Brennan, No. 42 Bartlett street; recording secretary, F. C. Gunsaul, 30 University avenue; financial secretary, W. G. Carroll, 120½ Monroe avenue.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwartz' Hall, corner Goodell and Washington streets. President, W. Murkins, 574 Washington street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120, Demond Place, Buffalo, N. Y. financial secretary, Jas. Shane, 78 South Division street.

†No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday evening at Engineers' Hall, Wyman's Ex. building, Central and Merrimac streets. President, Geo. W. Conant; recording secretary, Geo. Smith; financial secretary, G. C. Smith, 104 So. Whipple street.

*No. 47, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Room 424, Toy Block, corner Fourth and Jackson streets. President, L. Maher, 612 West Ninth street; recording secretary, F. G. Smith, 910 Douglass street; financial secretary, C. A. Biggins, 1623 Omaha street.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Wednesday night at ENett's Hall, Fifth and Marshall streets. President, D. M. Page; Box 61, Richmond, Va.; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. C. Wheat, 1618 Taylor street.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 196-198 Washington street. President, Alex. McGregor, 1309 Tripp avenue; recording secretary, P. A. Cornell, 831 Drake avenue; financial secretary, F. H. Prince, 444 W. Lake street.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 9 North Illinois street. President, J. Workman, 117 South Church street; recording secretary, A. Weinle, 15 East C street; financial secretary, D. Mallinson, corner A and Jackson streets.

*No. 51, Reading, Pa.—Meets First Sunday, second and fourth Tuesdays at Haraguard Hall, 48 South Sixth Street. President, Clifford Lyons, 342 South Fourth street; recording secretary, E. Arrowsmith, 504 North Tenth street; financial secretary, David A. Clump, 938 Washington street.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Adolph Raube, 109 Patterson street; recording secretary, Chas. P. Taylor, 569 Humtendon street; financial secretary, J. H. Sayre, 44 North Seventh street.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday, 255 North street. President, C. A. Swarger, 622 Forster street; recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 287 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, 121½ East Town street. President, William Demaris, 154 S. Belle street; recording secretary, John C. Lang, 221 E. Livingston avenue; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets Thursdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust street. President, A. R. Morse, 513 Crocker street; recording secretary, Fred A. Wallace, 1012 Tenth street; financial secretary Chas. Laffin, Thirty-eighth and Woodland ave.

*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets first, third, and fifth Mondays at C. M. B. A. Hall, 721 State street. President, Nat Barton, 1109 Myrtle street; re-

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 cording secretary, Willis Osborne, 312 West Fourth street; financial secretary, Jas. J. Reid, 1309 Sassafras street.

*No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets Saturdays, Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West, First street, South. President, J. H. Lovell, 257 East First street South; recording secretary, J. R. Currie, P. O. Box 402; financial secretary, C. J. Reading, Box 402.

*No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Lynch's Hall. President, William Watts, 1629 Whirlpool, city; recording secretary, Bert Dingman, 24 Niagara street, city; financial secretary, James M. Watkins, care Prospect Park Hotel, city.

*No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Tel. Wiremen—Meets Mondays at Electrical Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Wm. D. McSorley, 425 Ewing avenue; recording secretary, W. H. Moll, 5070 Washington avenue; financial secretary, T. Cahill, 1581 North Jefferson avenue.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets first and third Saturdays, at K. of P. Hall, Alamo Plaza. President, Joe Wellage, 1009 South Alamo street; recording secretary, W. White, 513 N. Leona street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

†No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Council Hall, 438 South Spring street. President, M. B. Davidson, University Station; recording secretary, F. D. Ferguson, 824½ Temple street; financial secretary, C. E. Smith, 914 E. Thirty-ninth street.

*No. 62, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, F. C. Fraunfelter, Commercial Hotel; recording secretary, T. P. Edmunds, 322 North avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, corner Second and Liberty streets. President, John Burns, New York and Pennsylvania Tel. Co., Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Warren, Pa.

†No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Finn Hall, Public square. President, R. P. Witherell, 625 Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, W. L. Goodhart, 653 High street; financial secretary, Wm. Griffith, 315 Griffith street.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, Ivan E. Holt, 207 West Park street; recording and financial secretary, W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Woodmen's Hall, 1111½ Congress avenue. President, J. M. Stevens; recording secretary, B. Siff; financial secretary, A. G. Thomasan, 12 New Orleans street.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1242 Vermont street; recording secretary, Jules Boquet, 627 Maine street; financial secretary, John Redmond, 318 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at Room 512, Charles Building, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, Geo. E. Winter, Hayward Place; recording secretary, Wm. Lorenz, 1453 California; financial secretary, F. H. Lohman, 1453 California.

†No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 314 Elm street. President, Geo. Reeves, Lion Hotel; recording secretary, R. S. Carmack, 143 Crockett street; financial secretary, J. P. Conner, Union Depot Hotel.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman block. President, T. N. Jones, Box 684; recording secretary, Chas. Sallstrom, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

†No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets every Sunday morning at Central Labor Union Hall, South Queen and Mifflin streets. President, Phil Lawrence, 336 Green street; recording secretary, J. Bryson, 463 Beaver street; financial secretary, Robert E. L. Tomlin, 472 Fremont street.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 414 Washington street.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets every Monday Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, R. Krueger, 1802 Sharp avenue; recording secretary, M. McCain, 1503 Mallon avenue; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth street.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Superintendent of Fire Alarms Building, Lafayette street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, George Morrison, 174 East Fifth street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

†No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at C. L. U. Hall, No. 234 Canal street. President, A. E. Clark, 125 Gold street; recording secretary, F. J. Dickerson, 24 School street; financial secretary, J. Maskel, 93 James street.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Saturday at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner A and Tenth streets. President, W. A. Trousdale, 1110½ Tacoma avenue; recording secretary, J. M. Dean, 1606 South E street; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 S. Yak avenue.

†No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Wednesday at Masonic Building, Second avenue and Pike streets. President, James M. Bateman, Green Lake; recording secretary, Archibald Gordon, 2724 Madison street; financial secretary, Jim Brown, 1613 Fourth avenue.

†No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, 196 East Washington street. President, Julius Lapp, 178 S. Halstead street; recording secretary, H. T. Bayard, 722 E. 42nd street; financial secretary, G. H. Foltz, 976 Clifton Park avenue.

†No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gyatt, 305 McBride street; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 503 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, V. S. Whitney, 236 West Onondaga street.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets Tuesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Main street. President, R. Davis, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, F. R. Pitt, P. O. Box 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday at 220 Lackawana avenue. President, D. Lavery, 313 Mulberry street; recording secretary, Gail Bonham, 313 Linden street; financial secretary, T. B. Sturdevant, 905 Cedar avenue.

†No. 82, Henderson, Ky.—Meets first, third and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street, between Green and Elm. President, R. L. Taylor, 1413 O'Byrn street; recording secretary, Tinsley Rudy, corner Washington and Alvasia streets; financial secretary, J. A. Quinn, 318 North Elm street.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, E. Dormant, 547 E. Water street; recording secretary, Wm. Brazell, 334 Cass street; financial secretary, N. Dalerden, 839 86th street.

*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Tuesday in Webb Pressmen's Hall, 23½ South Broad street; President, W. R. Johnson, 112 Kirkwood ave.; recording secretary, J. H. Carille, 171 Haynes street; financial secretary, A. R. Rodgers, 206 South Forsyth street.

*No. 85, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.—Meets, second and fourth Friday at Dawson Block, Queen street East. President, E. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie.

†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 36 State street. President, F. Glynn, 8 Lampson street; recording secretary, J. Gibson, 196 State street; financial secretary, C. Warder, 233 Tremont street.

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†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, T. J. Dunn, 81 Ferry street; recording secretary, Wm. McDonald, 218 High street, Orange, N. J.; financial secretary, Wm. Roehrich, 236 Washington street.

*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, Whitaker and Broughton streets. President, W. D. Claiborne, P. O. Box 816; recording secretary, J. T. Finnegan, P. O. Box 816; financial secretary, F. Hudson, P. O. Box 816.

*No. 89, Akron, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at Bricklayers' Hall, 168 South Main street. President, George Burgoon, 145 Benjamin street; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct; financial secretary, Fred Bien, 128 Dayton street.

†No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday evening at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Sam'l Johnson, 63 Derby ave.; recording secretary, William McLean, 134 Union avenue; financial secretary, Wallace Mulliken, 672 Chapel street.

*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets First and third Wednesdays at Easton Journal Building, Church street, between Cityreaves and North Third streets. President, E. D. Weber, 653 Walnut street; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 308 Wilkesbarre street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

*No. 92, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. G. T. hall, corner Main and Broad streets. President, C. M. Kelly, 83 Broad street; recording secretary, Max Lundrigan, 83 Broad street; financial secretary, H. S. Brown, 83 Broad street.

*No. 93, East Liverpool, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday at Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Fourth and Washington streets. President, R. C. Baxter, 206 Elm street, East Liverpool, Ohio; recording secretary, Wm. F. Taylor, 327 Walnut street, East Liverpool, Ohio; financial secretary, J. R. Williams, 260 Fifth street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

*No. 94, Kewanee, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Henry Telephone Co.'s Office, 217 N. Tremont street. President, E. W. Kramer, Kewanee, Ill.; recording secretary, Frank G. Rugh, 217 N. Tremont street; financial secretary, Frank A. Hyde, 429 S. Tremont street.

*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, J. C. Shadwick, Mo. Kans. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Alva Utt, S. W. Mo. Lt. Co.; financial secretary, Charles Nelson, box 461.

*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday 8 p. m., at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, G. F. Hall, 419 Main street; recording secretary, W. D. Kendall, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

*No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday night, at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, C. R. Appleton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, corner Adams and Front streets.

†No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, Jas. S. Mead, 118 Noble street; Philadelphia, Pa.; recording secretary, Louis S. Fowler, 27 North Larson street, Philadelphia, Pa.; financial secretary, W. A. J. Guscott, 1321 Arch street, business agent's office, Philadelphia, Pa.

*No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Block, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 6 Spring street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 447 Washington street; financial secretary, Chas. F. Smith, 33 East street.

*No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Tobli's Hall, 105 E. Bay street. President, E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street; recording secretary, C. H. Bradford, 702 W. Adams street; financial secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 702 West Monroe street.

†No. 101, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month at Times Building, corner King and Center streets. President, Charles

J. Cunningham, 109 East avenue; recording secretary, Jerry V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie avenue, Middletown, N. Y.; financial secretary, Frank J. Schaefer, 30 Cottage street.

*No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets Thursday of each week at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten street. President, Raymond Clark, 35 Benson street; recording secretary, C. J. Cross, 84 Sherman street, Passiac; financial secretary, W. H. Cross, 84 Sherman street, Passiac; business agent, Frank Foreman, 137 Broadway.

†No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, Wm. J. Joyce, 10 Meander street; recording secretary, William H. Sullivan, 123 Hudson street; financial secretary, Ernest H. Chase, 19 Allston square, Allston Mass.

†No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, Appleton street. President, Michael Birmingham, 18 Eastburn street, Brighton, Mass.; recording secretary, Lauchlin McDonald, 159 Shawmut avenue; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 43 Myrtle street, Winchester, Mass.

*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, C. Fry, 111 North Ferguson avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Wilson, 458 Barton street, East; financial secretary, Jas. Donaldson, 109 Maria street.

*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner Block. President, Louis Therfellet, Bemus street, Jamestown, N. Y.; recording secretary, Kent Spencer, Rush street, Jamestown, N. Y.; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

*No. 107, Pittsburg, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Schrieblbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Scott McCollum; financial secretary, J. R. Duncan, 606 North Pine street.

*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Monday night at Kraus Hall, Franklin street. President, John F. Vaughn, corner East street and West Twelfth avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, P. O. Box 67; financial secretary, J. L. Brown, 90 West Eleventh avenue.

*No. 109, Davenport, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Lahrman's hall, Second and Ripley streets. President, C. W. Chase, 413 West Ninth street; recording secretary, W. C. Bloom, 108½ East Fourth street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallmer, 202 East Fifth street.

*No. 110, Sandusky, Ohio.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Fusch's Hall, corner of Monroe and Fulton streets. President, C. McNeal, Jefferson street; recording secretary, Wm. Windisch, 536 Pearl street; financial secretary, Chas. Littleton, 321 Scott street.

*No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7.30 p. m., Queen Emma Hall, Nuuanu and Beretania streets. President, Carl M. Taylor, 144 Box Hawaiian Electric Company; recording secretary, R. M. Gilman, Young Building; financial secretary, R. J. Berger, 1148 Miller street.

*No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second streets. President, W. L. Barrett, 838 E. Main street; recording secretary, C. R. Gilmore, 1600 Brook street; financial secretary, C. B. Stephens, 660 West Jefferson street.

†No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday at A. O. H. Hall, over Voorhees' store, 22 South Tejon street. President, Frank Graham, 103 Summitt street; recording secretary, G. G. Macy, 17 W. Costilla street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, Box 1057.

†No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple Building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, J. G. Scally, 55 Afton avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Clark, southwest corner Dundas and Gladstone avenue; financial secretary and business agent, K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide street, East, Toronto.

*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, R. N. Leok, 709 Cong. avenue; recording secretary, B. F. McKaughan, 1504 Sabine street; financial secretary, B. F. McDonald, 200 East Sixteenth street.

†No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brento Hall, 547 South Spring street. President, Thos. Storie, 1835 East Twenty-first street; recording secretary, P. E. Cullinan, 2310 La Grand street; financial secretary, Ed. Lawrence, 224 South Main street.

*No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday, at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, J. C. Barney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 226 Wellington avenue; financial secretary, E. C. Webb, 19 North Spring street.

*No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets Thursday nights at Diester Post Hall, 25 North Main street. President, A. Laughman, 92 Weakley street; recording secretary, C. M. Rike, 128 East Fourth street; financial secretary, J. W. Holt, 2 Stanley street.

†No. 119, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets every Saturday evening at 379 Bridge street. President Earl S. Oates, 447 Thompsons avenue; recording secretary, Harry W. Roland, 694 Bergen street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, A. E. Funnell, Third street, Union Course, L. I.

*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, James G. Rushton, 12 Napier street.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Bldg., room 202, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, David Reed, 135 Archer street; recording secretary, J. S. Murray, 176 W. Bayard street; financial secretary, F. J. Currihan, 509 W. Seventh avenue.

*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at Foundry Union Hall, No. 16 Second street north. President, W. P. Benson, P. O. Box 385 Great Falls; recording secretary, D. D. Barnes, P. O. Box 385 Great Falls; financial secretary, H. M. Patterson, Great Falls, Mont., Box 385.

*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at Atlantic Bank Building, Front and Princess streets. President, E. C. Yarbrough, 11 Church street; recording secretary, E. C. Horton, 503 South Sixth street; financial secretary, E. E. Vickers, 313 North Front street.

*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Walters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, Louis Tschumy, 1305 Post Office street.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 234½ Morrison street. President, H. G. Green, 52 East Sixth street; recording secretary, C. K. Reitzel; financial secretary, Ge. W. Newbury, 1054 E. Taylor street.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Temple, Markham and Main streets. President, Thos. M. Kelly, 410 Broadway; recording secretary, C. J. Jobert, P. O. Box 472; financial secretary, C. M. Milham, 518 Louisiana street.

†No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at 18 Lawton street. President, R. K. Johnson, 18 Lawton street, New Rochelle, N. Y.; recording secretary, Frederick Holland, 32 Prospect Terrace, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Erwin, Greenwich, Conn.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Squire Nathan's office, Second and Market streets. President, A. Foster, 511 Market street; recording secretary, Joe Z. White, 613 Belle street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Davis, 517 State street.

*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider; secretary, Len S. Riller.

†No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at Carpenter's Union hall, 423 St. Charles street. President, Wm. Fisher, 615 Third street; recording secretary, Joseph Wolf, 1437 N. Villere street; financial secretary, A. Warner, 1025 Gen. Taylor street.

†No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Central Labor Hall, corner Union and State streets. President, I. L.

Cook, Traverse City, Mich.; recording secretary, H. E. Maillat, City Tel. Co., Traverse City, Mich.; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street, Traverse City, Mich.

†No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, J. E. Perry, 318 South Michigan street; recording secretary, C. C. Miller, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Carl Moore, 704 Leland ave.

†No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 34 Munroe avenue. President, James Golstan, 678 Champlain street; recording secretary, L. A. Berg, 164 Locust street; financial secretary, H. D. Chapman, 521 Champlain street.

†No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 196 East Washington street. President, Chas. L. White, 931 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 1250 West Van Buren street; financial secretary, S. A. Grimbolt, 4514 Champlain avenue; business agent John H. Maloney, 324 South Albany avenue.

*No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at Main Hall, Fourth street. President, Thos. Bramwell, Thirteenth and Pine streets; recording secretary, Frank J. Wiggert, 423 Avon street; financial secretary, Charles H. Yates, 523 North Eighth street.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Tuesday at Dunker Hall, 210 North Twentieth street. President, F. C. Howell, Birmingham, Ala.; recording secretary, W. Hargiss, Woodlawn, Ala.; financial secretary, J. N. Harper, 2010 Third avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

†No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets every Sunday, 9 a. m., at Hudson avenue and Broadway. President, D. E. McCarty, 9 Broad street; recording secretary, F. Alexander, 148 Hudson avenue; financial secretary, James A. Ryan, 25 Catherine street.

*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Carpenter's Hall, corner Clinton and Berry streets. President, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street; recording secretary, E. J. Fisher, 127 East Washington street; financial secretary, H. E. Wineland, 214 Spy Run avenue.

*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at 10 o'clock, at Federation of Labor Hall, between Lake and Baldwin streets. President, F. Voorhees, 615 William street; recording secretary, F. A. Ridall, 313 Baldwin street; financial secretary, C. H. Owens, 104 Exchange Place.

*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street. President, John J. Dowling, 466 State street; recording secretary, John Fleming, 1011 Albany street; financial secretary, J. H. Reed, 439 South Center street.

†No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, William Bumgarner, 55 Twelfth street; recording secretary, Eugene Hagan, 780 Market street; financial secretary, I. R. Ullom, corner Twenty-second and Jacob streets.

*No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Monday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, Room 207, Peabody Building, Market street. President, M. H. Smith, Bridgeport, Ohio; recording secretary, George Gehring, 1312 Wood street; financial secretary, W. A. Kent, 107 Ohio street.

*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at C. L. U. Hall, corner Main and Canton streets. President, Chase Palmer, 14 Henry street; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, H. J. Williams, 233½ Main street.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Thursday night at Douglass and Topeka avenues. President, B. L. Cushman, 600 South Emporia street; recording secretary, S. C. Pratt, 710 South Market street; financial secretary, O. H. Budd, 124 South Emporia street.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, Peter Derome, 710 Holden street; re-

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cording secretary, Charles Hillman, 1502 Janes avenue; financial secretary, Ross Blankerts, 2807 South Washington street.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets Wednesday night at 1106 Main street. President, Henry Demme, 1287 Pembroke street; recording secretary, E. M. Botsford, P. O. Box 623; financial secretary, F. J. Quinlan, P. O. Box 638.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, 909 Main street. President, Jos. T. Griffin, 1022 Main street; recording secretary, Edgar Lindsay, Harter House; financial secretary, C. H. Farrell, 1022 Main street.

†No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Saturday night at Royal Hall, corner Seventh and N streets northwest. President, W. J. Fish, Brightwood, D. C.; recording secretary, M. E. Brandenburg, 807 H street northwest; financial secretary, R. F. Lafourcade, 1015 Sixth street northeast.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade's Assembly Hall, on Island. President, C. W. McCray, 15 S. West street; recording secretary, F. R. McDonald 491 Benton street; financial secretary, Ed. Millhouse, 23 North Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Geo. Affleck, 239 North Sherman street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, George Trombley, 1805 10th street.

†No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday at 102 O'Farrell street, corner Stockton. Headquarters, 921 Market street. President, P. O. Peterson, 51 Lily avenue; recording secretary, J. F. Leonard, 1227 Filbert street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. F. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

*No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, West Third street. President, Ed. M. Robb, care United Telephone Company; recording secretary, W. E. Roberts, 203 South Nebraska street; financial secretary, Don Bowman, 923 West Fourth street.

†No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at Industrial Home, Third avenue and Twenty-first street. President, Chas. Norton, 401 Ninth street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, Harry Jeys, 1623½ Third avenue; financial secretary, H. W. Dean, 416 Eighth street.

*No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at Ripley Building, North Broadway. President, O. A. Waller, M. & K. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, 711 West Grande; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, M. & K. Tel. Co.

*No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell Building. President, C. F. Crabtree; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, W. P. Anderson Third and Rusk streets.

*No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street, Elkhart, Ind.; recording secretary, H. A. Row, 606 Beardsley avenue; financial secretary, Asa Kintler, R. F. D. No. 1.

*No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Post Office Building. President, T. J. Hewitt, Box 335; recording secretary, W. W. Clay, 215 North Fifth; financial secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 South Eleventh street.

*No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Thursday at Union Hall, State street. President, Wm. Neff, 1816 Dayton street; recording secretary, H. W. Schroeder, 738 Williams street; financial secretary, Hiram Nelson, 426 West Washington avenue.

*No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at Trades and Labor Hall, corner Seventh and Main streets. President, John Mangan, Kirk House; recording secretary, Bert Southerland, 705 Putnam avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Kent, P. O. Box 403.

*No. 161, Unlontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, room 307, First National Bank Bldg., corner Pittsburg and Main street. President, W. P. Franks, 22 Wilson avenue; recording secretary, Walter Keys, 96 South Mt. Vernon avenue; financial secretary, C. Sennet, 16 Locust street.

†No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, E. J. Stark, Labor Temple; recording secretary, V. Bledsoe, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Graham, Labor Temple.

*No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 81 West Market street. President, J. J. McGlynn, 390 South street; recording secretary, A. F. Lynch 81 North Sherman street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

†No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, H. M. Dickhams, 211 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, John Swinburne, 82 Atlantic street; financial secretary, Edw. F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken.

*No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, E. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.; financial secretary, R. A. Gentis, 1030 Twenty-eighth st.

*No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, J. S. Milen, 647 Elgin avenue; financial secretary, C. H. Wilks, 703 McDermott avenue; corresponding and press secretary, W. Girard, 114 Hallet street.

*No. 167, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Old England Block, North street. President, O. Keeler, 40 Kellogg street; recording secretary, William S. DeForest, 8 Cherry street; financial secretary, F. H. Smith, 27 Wellington avenue.

*No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va. President, B. T. Filinn, South Side; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, 178 Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughn, 1017 Lynn street.

*No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Edgerly's Hall, corner I and Tulare streets. President, Henry Stewart, 129 Diana street, Fresno; recording secretary, B. M. Collins, 1835 F street, Fresno; financial secretary, Clarke Steger, Box 64, Fresno.

*No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Meets second and last Saturday evenings at Howe's Hall cor. Fifth and Main streets. President, Max Gorman, 315 West Miller street; recording secretary, Ray F. Coe, 223½ N. Main street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 E. Miller street.

*No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, George Haggitt, 13 River st., Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Mervin Green, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, T. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

*No. 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ E. Church street. President, Scott Varnie, 286 Beech street; recording secretary, Sam. C. Alledorf, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, V. H. Effinger, 56 N. Morris street.

*No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Saturday at Labor Hall. President, James Poling, 217 South Schuyler street; recording secretary, John Mitchell, Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.; financial secretary, W. D. Farrell, 225 Wapello street.

*No. 174, St. Johns, N. B.—President, D. H. Melvin; recording secretary, John W. Mathison, 11 Metcalfe street; financial secretary, O. H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.

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*No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, American Federation Hall, West Main street. President, C. C. Maddux; recording and financial secretary, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street.

*No. 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, J. W. Gates, 208 South Ottawa street; recording secretary, J. W. Welch, 804 Western avenue; financial secretary, W. D. Mullinix, 218 Beach street.

*No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—President, G. P. Croumbaugh, 408 North Seventh street; recording secretary, W. Marlow, 805 North Fourth street; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 326 North Fourth street.

*No. 178, Canton, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Browns Conservatory Block, W. Tusc. street. President, Otis Rooker, care of Stark County Tel. Co.; recording secretary, John Arnold, corner Oxford and Obey avenue; financial secretary, H. Seymour, 3020 W. Tusc. street.

*No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, King street; President, W. J. Foster, 65 Warren street; recording and financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 1411 Meeting street.

*No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first Friday at Labor Association Hall, Sacramento street. President, Charles A. Pracht, 317 Kentucky st., financial and recording secretary, Frank N. Kilian, 418 Georgia street.

*No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 21 William street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Michael E. Hooks, New Hartford, New York.

*No. 182, Montreal, Can.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hall, St. Elizabeth street. President, J. E. Hilton, 28 Latour street; recording secretary, Arthur Wilson Walshe, 540 Sanguinet street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 St. Antoine street.

*No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets every Wednesday at Lexington, Ky., 22 West Main street. President, F. Clock, 49 North Mill street; recording secretary, M. Welch, 182 North Walnut street; financial secretary, C. D. Rothenberger, 227 North Upper street.

*No. 184, Galcsburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, E. R. Hashinger, 540 West Brooks street; recording secretary, C. E. Kerr, 113 South Prairie street; financial secretary, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

*No. 185, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Ancient Landmark Hall, 8 Boylston Place. President, E. W. Greenup; recording secretary, A. Y. Laidlaw, 34 Crescent avenue, Dorchester, Mass; financial secretary, E. Perrin, 1304 Chestnut street.

*No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday at Stationary Engineers' Hall, Times Bldg. President, O. O. Butler, 41 Arch street, New Britain, Conn.; recording secretary, G. K. Spring, 781 Asylum avenue; financial secretary, C. B. McDonald, 144 Governor street.

*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. State and Otter streets. President, Emil Prong, 16 Carr street; recording secretary, J. R. Mentzell, Ceape street; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wango street.

*No. 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elmand Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 182 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, Charles Dietz, 132 N. Akard.

*No. 189, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. President, John C. Westfall, 4429 Garfield avenue; recording secretary, Wm. H. Pfeifer, 8837 North Market street; financial secretary, G. J. Rolwes, 4347 College avenue.

*No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Shawgers Hall, corner Roseville avenue and Orange street. President, Morris R.

Welch, 113 Dickerson street; recording secretary, Joseph Heines, 181 North Second street; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 320 New street.

*No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets Monday at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Lee Sherman, Bay View Hotel; recording secretary, Edward F. Burkhart, 2727 Wetmore avenue; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at Central Labor Temple. President, C. L. Hamilton, 148 Adams street; recording secretary, Geo. A. Hulbert, 140 Union street; financial secretary, H. O. McInturf, 148 Adams street.

*No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210 1/2 South Fifth street. President, Wm. Chiles, 1216 East Jackson street; recording secretary, John Mansfield, 1007 East Cook street; financial secretary, L. B. Johnson, 528 North Fifth street.

*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday at Building Trades Hall, corner Corn and Texas streets. President, T. C. Clenny, Shreveport, La.; recording secretary, R. G. Auhitehead, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, F. M. Jones, P. O. Box 250.

*No. 195, Marietta, O.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Labor Hall, corner Second and Tynerway streets. President, A. T. Willey, Marietta Tel. Company; recording secretary, Wm. H. Reed, 214 1/2 Fifth street; financial secretary, E. Davis, Box No. 584.

*No. 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, 311 West State street. President, C. B. Bennett, 224 South Church street; recording secretary, W. E. Kelly, 709 Green street; financial secretary, H. T. Lawson, 1109 Third avenue.

*No. 197, Bloomington Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, J. A. Howell, 515 N. Lee st.

*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Eickhorn Hall, Thirteenth and Clay street; President, G. D. Johnson, Fourteenth and Clay streets; recording secretary, F. L. Jess; Seventh and Iowa; financial secretary, John N. Krachi, Facade Building.

*No. 199 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, T. F. Lapping, 3929a McRee avenue; recording secretary, C. T. Hinde, 3111 N. Grand avenue; financial secretary, D. J. Collins, 3875 Juniatta street.

*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie Block, East Commercial avenue. President, W. R. Wright, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, E. E. Toole, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary H. J. Hamilton, P. O. Box 526.

*No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Master Trades Rooms, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, J. Daily, 670 Eighth street; recording secretary, C. H. Mackey, 667 Appleton street; financial secretary, N. J. Denester, 665 Appleton street.

*No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of each month in basement of Hotel Seattle, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, R. C. Williams, 508 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue near Pike street; financial secretary, L. B. Brickley, 1212 East Columbia street.

*No. 203, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Percival Hall, corner of Neil street and University avenue. President, Frank Lester, Room No. 4, Lindsley Block, Urbana, Ill.; recording secretary, A. L. Chandler, 406 West Vine street, Champaign; financial secretary, J. R. Sheffer, 509 North Neil street.

*No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets first and third Fridays at Johnson Building, corner W. Main street and Walnut alley. President, T. C. Rotsel, 112 South Center street; recording secretary, H. S. Copeland, 198 Linden avenue; financial secretary, William Riley, 108 East Columbia street.

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*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and Main streets. President, E. Osborne, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Ernest Wideman, 345 Park avenue; financial secretary, F. G. Layher, 508 East Biddle street.

*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m., in K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Third and Court streets. President, Peter Hovis, financial secretary, H. Ed Herrmann, 28 South B street.

*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday, at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, Frank Ellison, 229 South Sutter street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Lee, 539 South American street; financial secretary, James R. Wagner, 603 West Park street.

*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, L. P. Davis, 608 Chestnut street; recording secretary, C. U. Frack, 304 East Fifth street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

*No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Painters' Hall, 238½ Market street. President, Nate Costenborder, 820 Race street; recording secretary, H. R. Matlock, 313½ Pearl street; financial secretary, J. Clingenpeel, 414 Tenth street.

†No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall, New York avenue. President, Jas. T. Dorman, 1915 Caspian avenue; recording secretary, Newton Cramer, Rear 12 South Ohio avenue; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, Box 557.

†No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Memorial Hall, New York avenue. President, W. H. Malloch; recording secretary, J. F. Moore; financial secretary, A. L. Riley.

†No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday at Southwest corner Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Joseph Cullen, 952 West Sixth street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 1125 Jackson street; financial secretary, W. B. Kelley, 321 Pike street.

*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Brien's Hall, corner Hastings and Horner streets. President, H. A. Mac Donald, 1182 Robson street; recording secretary, C. D. Newcomb, 400 Carl ave.; financial secretary, H. V. Rankin, 126 East Cordova street.

*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, J. E. Dower, Olean, N. Y., care of O. E. L. & Pr. Co.; recording secretary, F. E. Dellenger, 128 South Twelfth street; financial secretary, W. N. White, Box 424, Olean, N. Y.

*No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night at Trade's Council Hall, Chapel street. President, J. T. Smith; recording secretary, E. L. McElroy, P. O. Box 374; financial secretary, J. C. Haines, P. O. Box 374.

*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lineman Hall, 315½ Frederick street. President, A. D. Fayght, City Light Plant; recording secretary, R. L. Woods, 815 Cherry street; financial secretary, E. L. Mitchell, 525 Mason avenue.

†No. 217, Seattle Wash.—Meets Mondays at Waitresses Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, W. W. Morgan, 1529 Fourth avenue; recording secretary, Daniel Buck, 1418 Sixth avenue; financial secretary, A. Whitlock, P. O. Box 928.

*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every Monday night at Lisle Block, Chestnut street. President, E. E. Carson, No. 25 Pennsylvania avenue; recording secretary, Frank Schoof, No. 15 Porter street; financial secretary, H. W. Rice, P. O. Box No. 80, Sharon, Pa.

*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

†No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Durand Building, West Main street. President, Joseph V. Richards, 6 Wolf street; recording secretary, Frank A. Yatteau,

17 Gregory street; financial secretary, E. A. Thompson, Flat No. 14, 435 Main street east.

†No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Friday night at Carpenter's Hall, corner Main and Washington streets. President, J. DeVoke, Beaumont Street Railway; recording secretary, William Newhart, Beaumont Telephone Company; financial secretary, O. H. Ryan, Box 561.

*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday, at 639½ Main street. President, F. E. Williams, 413 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, J. E. Callahan, 632 Romig street; financial secretary, W. Hawkins, 352 N. Danbersbury st.

†No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and Fourth Monday at Red Men's Hall, 47 Center street. President, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; recording secretary, Everett W. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman, Mass.; financial secretary, Arthur B. Spencer, 223 Crescent street.

*No. 224, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Painters Hall, 635½ Central avenue; President, P. V. Jones, Gates Flat; recording secretary, C. W. Newton, Fourth A. North and Tenth street; financial secretary, Henry C. Cox, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

*No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Thursday at Trades' and Labor Hall, 420 Kansas avenue. President, Dan Mullane, P. O. Box 14; recording secretary, A. F. Roby, P. O. Box 14; financial secretary, T. E. Vesper, P. O. Box 14.

†No. 226, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Dow's Block, Second avenue and Second street. President, S. S. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; recording secretary, G. B. Bush, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; financial secretary, John A. Dale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

†No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, corner Fourth avenue and 19th street. President, R. T. Parham, 2217 Third avenue; recording secretary, J. A. Simmons, 110½ N. Twenty-first street; financial secretary, G. W. Brown, 312 N. Eighteenth street.

*No. 228, Oil City, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 212 East South Second street.

*No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month at Building and Trades Council Hall, Elm street. President, W. G. Fraser, 53 Panacook street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Michie, City Hotel, Manchester, N. H.; financial secretary, B. T. Farrell, 31 Armory street.

*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, C. C. McKenzie, Douglas street; recording secretary, Frank R. Shapeland, 29 Mears street; financial secretary, Ed. L. Vaughan, P. O. Box 354.

†No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66 Pearl street. President, J. Lavands, 218 North Union street; recording secretary, V. L. Fausey, 570 South East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Bradt-Yates Building, corner Center and State streets. President, A. Nuttall, 4 Harvard street; recording secretary, C. H. Tinke, 761 E. Liberty street; financial secretary, E. Burnham, 119 Guilderland avenue.

†No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at Building Labors Hall, over 12 East Huerfano street. President, James L. Smith, 732 East Kiowa street; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, 114 North Weber; financial secretary, S. C. Swisher, 425 East Boulder street, P. O. 664.

†No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, R. E. Ellis, 37 North street; recording secretary, E. Sullivan; financial secretary, Geo. B. Gerding, 21 North street.

*No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Thursday nights at corner Twelfth and Vine streets. President, C. R. Baker, 353 East Third street; recording secretary, Jos. Early, 2019 Breen street;

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financial secretary, M. L. Purkey, 1135 Vine street.

*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at Casey's Hall, 105 E. Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, 605 Glass street; recording secretary, Boyd Huffy, Streator Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Marshal Zack, 207 W. Lincoln avenue.

*No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday in each month at I. O. O. F. Hall, Broadway. President, R. Lindsay, No. 8 Wilson Block; recording secretary, E. P. Barnes, 509 W. Erie Avenue; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, Elyria, O.

*No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President John Long, W. U. Tel. Co.; recording and financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

No. 239, Newark, N. J.—Electric fixture wiremen, hangers and fitters.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Schuessler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 204½ Bergen street.

No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone.—Meets every Thursday at Morning Star Hall, northeast corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. President, J. D. Blair, 866 Bally street, city; recording secretary, J. C. Boone, 2330 Coral street, city; financial secretary, John Barker, 1512 Fountain street.

†No. 241, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Friday night at Delster Post Hall, 25 North Main street. President, J. E. Hannah, 43 Holt street; recording secretary, S. H. Kitchen, 36 S. Williams street; financial secretary, Chas. Reiter, 911 West Third street.

*No. 242, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' Building, cor. South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16 Syndicate Block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers Building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers Building.

*No. 243, Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Building, corner Second and Broadway street. President, H. O. Sharr, Vincennes; recording secretary, Lester Johnson, Wabash avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 817 Busserson street.

†No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, James O'Donnell, East Mauch Chunk; recording secretary, Charles Huber, East Mauch Chunk; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk.

†No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcaheys Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, Paul Horn, 816 Utah street; recording secretary, A. B. Cole, 3119 Monroe street; financial secretary, Jacob Snyder, 536 South Erie street.

*No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North Fourth street. President, Frank Baker, Brilliant, Ohio; recording secretary, S. M. Richards, 100 East South street; financial secretary, Fred. M. Ross, 418 North Fifth street.

No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Arthur E. Sparks, 20 Cora street; recording secretary, John Stevens, 318 Summit avenue; financial secretary, H. W. White, 6 Mynders street.

*No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets first and third Sundays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 163 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 232 Vine street; recording secretary, Strawder Swyers, Colonial Hotel; financial secretary, W. B. Goodwin, 354 South Paint street.

*No. 249, St Catharines, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, each month, at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, Fred C. Crawford, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, John Schuler, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ont.

*No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Building Trades Council Hall, First and Post

streets. President, H. Laughlin, 124 W. San Fernando street; recording secretary, F. W. Bustin, 57 South Fourth street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, 26 Sanborne avenue.

*No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters Hall, 112½ W. Bananeque streets. President, S. W. Maxson; recording secretary, E. M. Baker, financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, 407 E. Second street.

*No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' Building, State street. President, William P. Copeland, 738 State street; recording secretary, Ralph Lathroup, 6 Terrace Place; financial secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 355.

*No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, C. A. Elsentraut, care Iowa Tel. Co.; recording secretary, G. R. Buckley, 309 South Sixth street, East; financial secretary, E. E. Koontz, care Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists Hall, State and Jay streets. President, Jno. Cornick, 150 Strong street; recording secretary, A. M. Franchols, 258 Broadway; financial secretary, W. J. G. Stewart, 511 Smith street.

*No. 255, Augusta, Ga.—Financial secretary, O. C. Furlong, 941 Fenwick street.

*No. 256, Jackson, Miss.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 1 Fire Company Hall, corner State and Amite street. President, W. G. Lawson, care of Edwards Hotel Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Hansberry, P. O. Box 126; financial secretary, J. H. Hansberry, P. O. Box 126.

*No. 257, Herkimer, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Trades Assembly Hall North Main street. President, Martin Manion, North Washington street; recording secretary, Chas. Folts, 311 Eastern avenue; financial secretary, H. Vilhauer, 223 Perry street.

†No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, Washington street. President, T. J. McCarty, 53 Dartmouth avenue; recording secretary, F. S. Tullhen, 34 Hilton street Pawtucket, R. I.; financial secretary, J. F. Noon, 69 Union avenue.

*No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, E. A. Oliver, 3 Granite street; recording and financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street.

?No. 260, Fort Wayne, Ind.—President, John Sommers, 632 Hendricks street; recording secretary, E. R. Schrantz, 325 Melita street; financial secretary, Thomas J. Quinn, 227 West Lewis street.

†No. 261 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Chas. A. Druette; recording secretary, Leonard Ager, 11 Maple avenue; financial secretary, Wm. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

*No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, 111 Place. President, Wm. Street, 424 Stephenson street, Pullman, Ill; recording secretary, C. D. Bowman, 6831 Calumet avenue Chicago; financial secretary, Fred. Bruder, 1855 Ninety-fifth street, Chicago.

*No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Sells Zimmerman Building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 49 East Sunbury street.

†No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday of every month at Bartenders Hall, England Block. President, S. W. Monkes, 224 Columbia avenue; recording secretary, M. C. Bly; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, Tyler street.

*No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, 138 South Eleventh street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2131 S. street; recording secretary, Ray. D. Howard, 1112 E. street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Neally, 436 South Thirteenth street.

*No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President L. Elsman, 705 East Fifteenth street;

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recording secretary, Jno. W. Henerman, 608 E. Thirteenth streets; financial secretary, Milo I. Spahr, 312 West Eleventh street.

*No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday, at K. of C. Hall, Gazette Building. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Nitz, 893 Emmett street; financial secretary, L. Beyer, 19 Swan street.

*No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at St. George's Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holmes, 14 Bliss Road; recording secretary, Charles A. Bloom, 29 Denniston street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harri on avenue.

*No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Meets first and fourth Monday night, on second floor of City Building, Broadway and Prince streets. President, Charles Stevens, Telephone office; recording secretary, Lewis S. Kell, 211 South Seminary street; financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 109 North Prince street.

*No. 270, New York; N. Y.

*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Eleventh avenue and Thirteenth street. President, H. H. Baker, 1021½ Chest avenue, Altoona, Pa.; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 910 Lexington avenue; financial secretary, Esse T. Campbell, 1402 18th avenue.

*No. 272, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Union Hall, southwest corner square. President, W. E. Burney, care Grayson Tel. Co.; recording secretary, E. A. Kurtz, S. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. F. Jerger, 486 S. Rusk street.

*No. 273, Clinton, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, C. C. Mathiesen, 629 Stockholm street.

*No. 274, Marinette, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, Edwin A. Golden, Wells street; recording secretary, S. H. Duket, Hose House No. 2; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1898 Stephenson street.

*No. 275, Muskegon, Mich.—Meets Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, J. J. Collins, 205 Houston avenue; recording secretary, W. S. Krebs, 54 Western avenue; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Mills avenue.

*No. 276, West Superior, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Union Hall, Hammond Block, corner Winter street and Tower avenue. President, M. H. Buckley, 1705 Broadway; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, Alex. Leverty, 1102 Banks avenue.

*No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, James Powell, 100 Downs street.

*No. 278, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rock Island, Ill. President, George O. Morris, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, Henry Hilperthausen, Eleventh street and Eleventh avenue, Rock Island, Ill.; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

*No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—(Armature winders).—Meets every Wednesday evening at 186 Washington street. President, Jas. A. Pepper, 178 Dearborn avenue; recording secretary, F. M. Mielke, 1001 N. Kedzie avenue; financial secretary, A. Elbel, 815 West Fulton street.

*No. 280, Hammond, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, Frank D. Cooley, 726 State street; recording secretary Sam. J. Carpenter, 312 Walter street; financial secretary, Gus. Schoop, 538 Truman avenue.

*No. 281, New Orleans, La.—Meets first Friday in each month at McMahon's Hall, Dryades

street, near Calliope. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 First street; recording secretary, E. G. Spooner, 1727 Berlin street; financial secretary George Lorrlick, 6059 Constance street.

*No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Financial secretary, A. J. Fawcett, 5211 Bishop street.

*No. 283 San Francisco, Cal.—Meet at Alcazar Building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, J. Ed. Barton, 2105 Vine street, Berkley, Cal.; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Fell street; financial secretary, William F. Coyle, 1726 Twelfth avenue south.

*No. 284 Rochester, N. Y.—(Station men).—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Rodenbecks Hall, 12 North Water street. President, A. D. Rees, 211 Frost avenue; recording secretary, G. M. Lampman, 72 Glasgow street; financial secretary, S. B. Russell, 157 Cady street;

*No. 285, Lynn, Mass.—Financial secretary, F. Pierce, 479 Essex street.

*No. 286, New Albany, Ind.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market streets. President, G. A. Roberson; recording secretary, Henry Seigel; financial secretary, J. F. Ulmer, 826 Pearl street.

*No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday evening in hall located at No. 287 N. 9th street. President, J. F. Greaves, 1630 Vine street; recording secretary, C. H. Waterman, 2355 Cleveland avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Ulmer, 2355 Cleveland avenue.

*No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, R. O. Dusk, corner Eighth and Lafayette street; recording secretary, E. W. Fisher, Iowa Tel. Company; financial secretary, S. D. Kimball, care Iowa Tel. Company.

*No. 289, Hagerstown, Md.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month at 19 North Jonathan street. President, E. Walters, 12 East Lee street; recording secretary, Hugh B. Mongan, 229 South Locust street; financial secretary, Geo. S. Ridgely, Hoffman Building.

*No. 290, Danville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, East Main street. President, Ross Hester, 23 North Franklin street; recording secretary, C. F. Barclay, 615 Main street; financial secretary, P. Baum.

*No. 291, Boise City, Idaho.—Meets every Friday evening at Pierce Building, corner of Tenth and Main street. President, W. W. Moore, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, J. D. McCune, P. O. Box 525; financial secretary, Thos. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

*No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Holcomb Hall, 43 Fourth street south. President, Sam. Ackerman, 1600 Fifth avenue north; recording secretary, F. P. Root, 47 Eleventh street south; financial secretary, G. W. See, 115 Seventeenth street north.

*No. 293, North Adams, Mass.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m., at Sullivan Block, Main street. President, Fred. W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

*No. 294, Muncie, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at hall corner Main and Mulberry streets. President, W. E. Priest, 900 North Walnut street recording secretary, C. Roth, 408 Hillside avenue, Riverside; financial secretary, W. Belsion, North Jefferson street.

*No. 295, Glens Falls, N. Y.—Meets first Monday in each month at Hibernians' Hall, Glen street. President, T. J. Sheehy, Park place, Glens Falls, N. Y.; recording secretary, J. W. Moore, Fort Edward, N. Y.; financial secretary, Geo. V. Granger, Glens Falls, N. Y.

*No. 296, Green Bay, Wis.—Financial secretary, Robt. Dittmer, 1003 Main street.

*No. 297, Piqua, Ohio.—Meet every Wednesday at Plock's Hall, 114½ North Main street. President, Clark Reed, 617 North River, Piqua, O.; recording secretary, Frank Brun, 117 South Main street; financial secretary, A. W. Davis, Perdue House.

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No. 298, San Francisco.—(Street car men.) Meets first and third Mondays at Unity Hall, 20 Eddy street. President, W. B. Haskell, 435 29th street; recording secretary, P. A. Clifford, 3327 17th street; financial secretary, William D. Thomas, 30 Bourbon place.

†No. 299, Camden, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Mannerchor Hall, 1157 Federal street. President, Michael Buggy, 800 Fern street; recording secretary, William G. Fullerton, 1117 Maple street; financial secretary, H. B. Frazier, 800 Kimber street.

*No. 300, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, Frank B. Cahill, Hotel Brunswick; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, Hotel O'Neill; financial secretary, William Burns, 32 Pulsilver street.

*No. 301, Texarkana, Ark.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, 204 Broad street. President, E. E. Chaffin, Texarkana, Ark.; recording secretary, W. G. Bowers, 214 Walnut street; financial secretary, A. Manders, Texarkana Tel. Company.

†No. 302, Peoria, Ill.—Meets First and third Tuesdays at 218 Main street. President, E. C. Gregg, 913 First avenue; recording secretary, John Bornholdt, 1131 S. Adams street; financial secretary, L. C. Crawley, 115 Dechman street.

*No. 303, Lincoln, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, in Painters' Hall, 505½ Pulaski street. President, C. S. Ransdell, 644 Third street; recording secretary, H. J. Bollin, 804 Clinton street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

†No. 304, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday night at Room 11 Masonic Temple Building, 708 Chapel street. President, Wm. G. Quinlan, 249 Harvard avenue; recording secretary, C. B. Thorpe, Y. M. C. A. Building; financial secretary, Phil. W. Reilly, 69 Nash street.

*No. 305, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 W. First street south. President, W. G. Workman, 261 East First south; recording secretary, R. E. Baxter, 541 South Ninth east; financial secretary, W. N. Grams, P. O. Box 987.

*No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mex.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Carpenter's Hall, Gold avenue and Third street. President, B. Moe, 513 South Arno street; recording secretary, E. R. Hotelling, 116 Gold avenue; financial secretary, W. B. Moore, 607 Mountain Road.

*No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and last Friday night at No. 4 Engine House, Maryland avenue. President, George A. Eyler, 47 Maryland avenue; recording secretary, J. C. Dye, 97 North Mechanic street; financial secretary, R. Snyder, 17 Harrison street.

†No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night at Carpenters' Hall, Main and Washington streets. President D. T. Roder, Box 636; recording secretary, J. S. Gibbs, Box 636; financial secretary, D. C. Monk, Box, 464.

†No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday night, Carpenters Hall, corner Third street and Missouri avenue. President, E. O. Lynds, E. St. Louis, Ill.; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 N. Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, Edmund C. Bardsley, S. Resperica street, Collinsville, Ill.

*No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first dan third Wednesday at Minor Post Hall,—President, Goodrich E. Risley, 221 Atlantic street; recording secretary, William A. Curran, 17 Dale street; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

*No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, Bridge and Third streets. President, Alt. D. Evens; recording secretary, H. E. Churchill, 110 East D street; financial secretary, A. J. Gilbertson, 1039 Prairie avenue.

*No. 312, Pocatello, Idaho.—President, H. J. Reynolds; financial secretary, Wm. Bauer, P. O. Box 282.

*No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets every Friday at 206 E. 4th street. President, L. Scott Shilling, 806 West Sixth street; recording secretary,

George N. Senior, 413 Madison street; financial secretary, I. S. Lenderman, 912 Poplar street.

*No. 314, Tyler, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, Southside Square. President, H. C. King, 740 W. Erwin street; recording and financial secretary, E. L. Ivey, 234 Adams avenue.

†No. 315, Chicago, Ill.—President, W. A. Lake, 119 De Kalb street; recording secretary, C. B. Hopkins, 819 North Artesian avenue; financial secretary, J. Purvis, 3423 Wabash avenue.

*No. 316, Ogden, Utah.—President, George M. Stoddard, 3472 Washington avenue; recording secretary, George W. Snively, 2335 Nye avenue; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, 239 Twenty-second street.

*No. 317, Ashland, Ky.—Meets Tuesday night at Central Labor Hall, corner Fifteenth and Greenup streets. President, Scott Coalgrove, Ashland, Ky.; recording secretary, M. M. Argabrite, Ashland, Ky.; financial secretary, J. E. Serey, Catlettsburg, Ky.

*No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, Central Labor Hall, 318 Gay street. President, Jesse Warters, 712 Campbell street; recording secretary, W. O. Wilson P. O. Box 105; financial secretary, G. E. May, 424 State street.

†No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at K. of L. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, W. H. Verner, 134 Randolph street; recording secretary, George E. Wheeler, 139 Washington avenue South; financial secretary, Geo. Ward, 62 Grand street.

*No. 320, Paris, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Roundtree Building, North Main street. President, J. G. Sullivan; recording secretary, W. N. Banta; financial secretary, J. R. Hancock, Vineyard Hotel.

*No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neill's Hall, 845 First street. President, Thomas Heffron, La Salle, Ill.; recording secretary, John Gillespie, La Salle, Ill.; financial secretary, Jos. B. Skovare, 328 Second street.

*No. 322, Raleigh, N. C.—Financial secretary, F. C. Doyle, 10 Salisbury street.

*No. 323, Fairmont, W. Va.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, B. H. Sheen, 224 Washington street; recording secretary, William S. Devlin, 202 Chestnut street; financial secretary, D. Z. Evans, 4 Fairmont avenue.

*No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, East Main street. President, J. L. Boothe, care C. U. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Birt Stants, cor. Coal and Alabama streets; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 S. Lambert street.

*No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at C. L. U. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Allen, 8 Collier street; recording secretary, J. Buckman, 21 Mary street; financial secretary, Arthur Gibson, 5 Isbell street.

*No. 326, Connellsville, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at Old Bourrough Building, corner Main and Pittsburg streets. President, Alex. Angus, Connellsville; recording secretary, Frank Buttermore, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, George S. McClay, Connellsville.

*No. 327, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets first and thirds Monday at Masonic Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish; recording and financial secretary, Stephen L. Harman, P. O. Box 461.

*No. 328, Oswego N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday night at Mullin's Hall, 80 East First street. President, John Feeney; recording secretary, John Schaffer, 111 East First street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 77 East Eighth street.

*No. 329, Shelbyville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, Public Square. President, W. J. Smith, 143 East Walker street; recording and financial secretary, Alfred C. Lee, Second street.

No. 330, Meridian, Miss.—Meets first and third Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, Fourth street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth avenues. President, J. H. McArthur, Seventeenth and Thirty-fifth sts.; recording secretary, G.

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A. Westbrook, Nineteenth street and Thirty-fourth avenue; financial secretary, E. R. Dyer, Nineteenth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth street.

*No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets every Monday night at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Broadway and Fifth avenue. President, James Pittinger, 146 Lake avenue, Ocean Grove; recording secretary, Wm. A. Bowers, 1307 Summerfield street, Asbury Park; financial secretary, John Haupton, Long Branch.

*No. 332, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night, at La Lond Block, Ashmun streets. President, Dave Howey, 235 Ridge street; recording secretary, R. McClamchey, 503 Spruce street; financial secretary, C. Van Dusen, 809 Young street.

*No. 333, Emporia, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday night at 223½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 So. West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 So. Merchant street.

*No. 334, Whatcom, Wash.—Financial secretary, G. L. Crews, 1431 Humbolt street.

*No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, 302 Boonville street. President, Jno. Stowe, 443 Harrison street; recording secretary, E. D. Croft, 734 Robinson avenue; financial secretary, R. M. Sutton, care Home Tel Co.

*No. 336, Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Engineer's Hall, West High avenue. President, W. F. Fortune, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teos, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

*No. 337, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday night at Dewey Hall, 70 Adams street. President, H. W. Buckett, 6212 Prairie avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Hammang, 4226 Grand Block; financial secretary, J. J. McCabe, 4228 Wabash avenue.

*No. 338, Denison, Tex.—Meets every first and third Mondays at Labor Hall, 202½ W. Main street. President, C. D. Sloan, 211½ W. Main street; recording and financial secretary, J. R. Pratt, 529 W. Murray street.

*No. 339, Sterling, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, 315 Locust street. President, George H. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 418 avenue F., Sterling, Ill.

*No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, J. A. Crombach, 1009 Q street; recording secretary, E. G. Fletcher, 725 G street; financial secretary, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street.

*No. 341, Ottawa, Ill.—President, J. W. Patterson, 508 Guthrie street; financial secretary, T. P. Fox, 613 St. George street.

*No. 342, New Brighton, Pa.—Meets Thursday, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, W. H. Irons, Third street, Beaver, Pa.; recording secretary Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

*No. 343, Norwich, Conn.—Meet Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, corner Shitucket and Water streets. President, Henry C. Sylvester, Hill street; recording secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street; financial secretary, Wm. H. Hall, Division street.

*No. 344, New London, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Saturday at Bacon Block, State street. President, Ira D. Gifford, 65 Broad street; recording secretary, Walter O. Walden, 69 Blackhall street; financial secretary, W. E. Delanoy, 25 Mountain avenue.

*No. 345, Mobile, Ala.—President, W. L. Norton, 106 St. Anthony street; recording secretary, C. E. Hooks, W. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, S. M. Franks, 20 South Royal street.

*No. 346, Fort Smith, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 912 Gar. avenue. President, E. T. Duey, 419 South Twelfth street; recording secretary S. C. Settle, 1121 North Ninth street; financial sec-

retary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

*No. 347, Peru, Ind.—President, G. P. Wing, Peru, Ind.

No. 348, Greenville, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 182 South Travis street; recording secretary, W. Brame, 216 North Stonewall street.

*No. 349, Bangor, Me.—Financial secretary, J. C. Smith, 175 Ohio street.

*No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Monday at Trades Council Hall. President, L. M. Steadman; recording secretary, M. E. Kennedy; financial secretary, J. C. Watts, 606 Rock street.

No. 351, Meriden, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, F. E. Tuttle, Wallingford, Conn.; recording secretary, W. C. Case, 61 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; financial secretary, R. P. Collins, 40 Benjamin street, Meriden, Conn.

*No. 352, Lansing, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Craus, 724 Shirwaree street, west; recording secretary, Stuart Hill, 323 Cap street, south; financial secretary, D. N. Kinney, 218 St. Joe, East.

*No. 353, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Mondays, Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets. President, D. Mathieson, 32 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, John S. Kyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, John Ferguson, 722 Dufferin street; business agent, Room 46, 18 Victoria street.

*No. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30, I. B. E. W. Hall, First, South and Main streets. President, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 207; recording secretary, O. K. Sandberg, P. O. Box 218; financial secretary, Robert Burns, P. O. Box 218.

*No. 355, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and third Thursday at National Bank Building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, B. M. Graeir, 18 Sundin street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box 217.

*No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Hugh Murrin, 422 East Seventeenth street; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 East Seventeenth street; financial secretary, J. H. Fynn, 2740 Wabash street.

No. 357, Pittston, Pa.—J. Sheridan, 171 High street.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Financial secretary, Wm. McDonough, 134 Reeta street.

*No. 359, Iron Mountain, Mich.—Meets first and third Sundays, at Russell's Hall, 710 Brown street. President, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, S. Trethewey, 219 D street.

*No. 360, Sioux Fall, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, M. G. Lacy; recording secretary, E. C. De Long, 621 S. Main avenue; financial secretary, F. B. Harris, E. Eighth street.

*No. 361, McKeesport, Pa.—President, George Griffith, Charleroi, Pa.; recording secretary, John J. Sullivan, McKeesport, Pa.; financial secretary, H. C. Bamford, McKeesport, Pa.

*No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month, at I. O. O. F. Hall, 204 Court street. President, Harry King, Bradley, Ill.; recording secretary, H. H. Boysen, 162 Dearborn avenue; financial secretary, C. C. Riley, 108 Rosewood avenue.

No. 363, Asbury Park, N. J.

*No. 364, Guthrie, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at German Hall, 114 N. Second street. President, Arthur Carpenter, Guthrie, O. T.; recording secretary, T. Westbrook, Guthrie, O. T.; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, Guthrie, O. T.

*No. 365, Vicksburg Miss.—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. P. ante room, corner Clay and Washington streets. President, R. B. Zelika, Walnut street; recording and financial secretary, John E. Ford 205 Bomar avenue.

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*No. 366, Allentown, Pa.—Meets Saturday at Nagle's Hall, Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffney, 131 Teighman street; financial secretary, Frank Winthrop, 139 Gordon street.

†No. 367.—St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2.20 p. m. President, C. A. Rose, 1927 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, C. A. Liles, Madison, Ill.; financial secretary, G. Sutter.

†No. 368.—New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, J. J. Strauss, 106 E. 118th street; recording secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 263 W. 130th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarty, 202 E. 96th Street.

†No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers Headquarter, Fourth and Green streets. President, John Dieble, southwest corner Fifteenth and Pirtle streets; recording secretary, John W. Isaacs, Enterprise Hotel; financial secretary, D. Butterfield, 2642 W. Jefferson street.

†No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Saturday at Council of Labor Hall No. 2, 488½ South Spring street. President, Frank Reid, 125 East Third street; recording secretary, Eldon E. Soper, 444 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

*No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Carlson printing office, Lorenz Building. President, D. W. Rathburn, P. O. Box 124; recording secretary, W. C. Stringer; financial secretary, David Murdock.

*No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

*No. 373, Onedia, N. Y.—Financial secretary J. B. Hawkins, 40 Seneca street.

*No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Financial secretary, E. N. Smith, 131 Wells avenue.

*No. 375, Corsicana, Tex.—Meets Wednesdays at 222 North Eleventh street. President, J. B. Bridges, care Light Company, Corsicana, Tex.; recording secretary, J. P. Coughtry, care Light Company, Corsicana, Tex.; financial secretary, Marion Martin, Corsicana, Tex.

No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Financial secretary, Jas. Lamb, 185 Fifth avenue.

*No. 377, Norristown, Pa.—President, Wm. S. Miller, 630 Cherry street; financial secretary, A. B. Du Bois, 741 Haws avenue.

†No. 378, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Friday at 512 Charles Building, corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, John Hill, 638 South Twelfth street; recording secretary, A. Winsch, 742 South Twelfth street; financial secretary, E. A. Jackson, Villa Park Station.

*No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Glunts Hall, corner of East Pittsburg and Maple avenues. President, C. D. Patterson, Latrobe, Pa.; recording secretary, W. H. Behder, Greensburg, Pa.; financial secretary, George Neider, Latrobe, Pa.

No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah—Station men—Meets every second and fourth Monday at I. B. E. W. hall, 11 West First South Street. President, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana avenue; financial secretary, C. W. West, 236 West Second South street; financial secretary, T. C. Husbands, P. O. Box 971.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Electric Fixture men—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 104 East Randolph street. President, E. Aplin, 2807 Union avenue; recording secretary, O. H. Owen, South Harvey, Ill.; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

*No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night, at Independent Hall, Washington street. President, R. E. Robinson, care of L. B. T. and T. Company; recording secretary, M. W. Keels, 1032 Elmwood avenue; financial secretary, W. Perry, 1519 Halden street.

No. 383, Louisville, Ky.

*No. 384, Sydney, Nova Scotia—Meets first and third Wednesdays at C. M. B. A. Hall, George street. President, J. D. Finlayson; recording

secretary, John P. Gallant; financial secretary, A. H. Cameron.

*No. 385 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Saunder's Hall, Essex street. President, John McCrath, 227 Oak street; recording secretary, Thomas Hy Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, Chester Kavanah, 51 Walnut street.

*No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets first Friday of each month, corner Main and Corinne streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Brouard.

*No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—President, C. L. Gulon, 95 Cottonwood street; financial secretary, H. L. Brubaker, 214 Taylor avenue.

*No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—President, C. B. Turner; financial secretary, L. A. Pierce.

No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month at Columbia Hall, 462 Main street, Paterson, N. J. President, F. I. Holmes, Nutlay, N. J.; recording secretary, W. J. Barr, 1248 Madison avenue, Paterson, N. J.; financial secretary, W. J. Jones, 654 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

*No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meet at Electrical Workers Hall, Bedford street and B. & O. R. R. President, R. M. Fundenberger, 518½ Vine street; recording secretary, H. W. Apel, 531 Franklin street; financial secretary, F. W. Buchanan, Palace Hotel.

†No. 391, Los Angeles, Cal.—Financial secretary, J. F. Greaves, Johnston Hotel.

*No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—President, John Newton; recording secretary, James J. Ward; financial secretary, George Ward, 62 Grand street.

*No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—President, Andrew J. Molloy, 268 National avenue; recording secretary, R. J. Fitzgerald, 662 Jefferson avenue; financial secretary, C. W. Guinness, 505 Trumbull avenue.

†No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—T. H. Mohan, 1 School street.

*No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge ave.; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 1110 Clark street.

†No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Seaver Hall, Palne Memorial Building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emons, 125 Milk street, (basement), Boston; financial secretary, John R. Ross, 70 Hillside street, Roxbury.

*No. 397, Quebec, Canada. Meets Sixth and Twenty-first of each month, Montcalm Hall. President, Georges Thomas, 45 Julia street; recording secretary, Elzear L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret.

No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday, Workman Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, William Headland, St. Cloud, Minn.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sank Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, St. Cloud, Minn.

*No. 399, Portland, Me.—President, A. McDonald, 77 Oak street; financial secretary, E. B. Walte, 6 Farrington street.

*No. 400, Ottawa, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. President, Charles Aitkens, 241 Lyon street; recording secretary, W. J. F. Hickey, 136 State street; financial secretary, C. G. Keys, 466 Rideau street.

*No. 401, Burlington, Iowa.—Financial secretary, H. A. Moore, 507 Bassett street.

†No. 402, Portchester, N. Y.—Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue.

*No. 403, Meadville, Pa.—President, Fred. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street; financial secretary, Dan G. Fowler, 1034 So. Water street.

No. 404, Denver, Colo.—(Winders)—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles Building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

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*No. 405, Houghton, Mich.—Financial secretary, F. E. Jackson.

*No. 406, Ardmore, Ind., Ter.—Meets Friday night at Union Hall. President, La Mont Byers, P. O. Box 346; recording secretary, Luther Anderson, Ardmore; financial secretary, A. E. Hancock, P. O. Box 346.

*No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—President, Oscar Seward; financial secretary, Geo. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

*No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—President, C. H. Christensen; financial secretary, C. H. Collar, 301 South Leonard street.

*No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Financial secretary, C. M. Smith, 206 Cayuga street.

*No. 410, Albany, N. Y.—Financial secretary, Geo. E. Gray, 339 Clinton street.

*No. 411, Warren, O.—President, E. S. Kelly; financial secretary, Fred. W. Zant, 500½ Niles avenue.

*No. 412, Mankato, Minn.—President, W. C. Lestic; financial secretary, L. H. Snyder, 417 Plum street.

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No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—C. A. Northwang, 2636 Allen street.

No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—George C. Allen, 1023 Franklin avenue.

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No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—E. P. Allman, 302 Grant street.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—A. E. Yoell, 27 Sixth street.

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No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 182 Sherman street.

Nos. 18 and 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Frank Burns, 1833 Grand avenue.

No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Kirk, 1820 Vine street.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. R. Markie, 1027 Seventh avenue.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Henry Lewis, 618 Baker street.

No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank Estinghausen, 83 Prospect street.

No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—W. M. Nottingham, 122 Putnam street.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—F. J. McNulty, 236 Washington street.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Jim Brown, 1613 Fourth avenue.

No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—J. Monaghan, room 3, Durand Building, 58 Main street.

No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—L. L. Haggard, 508 Amander avenue.

No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. J. Guscott, 1321 Arch street.

No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Edw. Boyle, McDowell Building, Fourth and Green streets.

No. 114, Toronto, Can.—K. A. McKee, 73 Adelaide street East.

No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Charles Norton, P. O. Box 225.

No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—E. J. Stark, Labor Temple.

No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. A. Cullen, southwest corner Twelfth and Pine streets.

No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—M. L. Purkey, 1185 Vine street.

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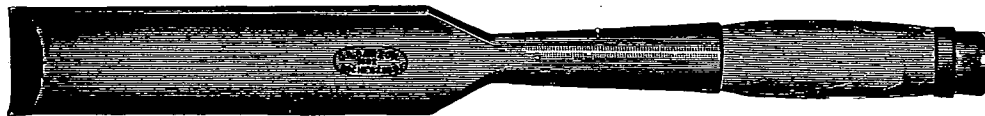
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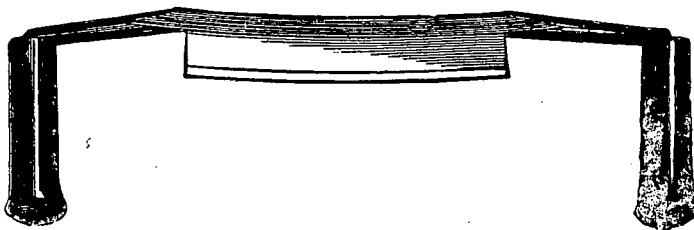
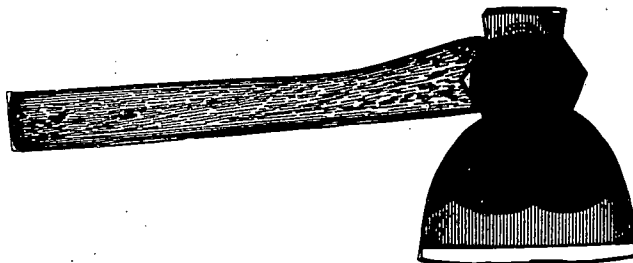
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